

HOUSEKEEPING 130 YEARS AGO

DEC 15 1943

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

NOVEMBER 26, 1943

ONE SHILLING & SIXPENCE



SCULPTURED TREES: WINTER IN CASSIOBURY PARK, HERTFORDSHIRE

E. W. Tattersall

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

1/6 per line. Personal 2/ (Min. 3 lines).

PERSONAL

"ALL ABOUT HORSE BRASSES." Latest complete book, 320 photo illustrated History, hints on collecting. 2/6 post free—H. S. RICHARDS, Vesey Road, Sutton Coldfield.

ANTIQUE GLASS & CHINA. Cecil Davis has the finest selection of Georgian decanters and other table glass, china desert and tea services, figures and other single specimens suitable for Christmas gifts, to be found in the West End. Inspection invited.—3, Grosvenor Street, New Bond Street, W.1. Gro. 3136.

ANTIQUE OR MODERN SILVER, GOLD, DIAMONDS, JEWELLERY, COINS AND MEDALS. etc. BOUGHT for CASH. Highest prices given. Call or send registered post.—SPINK & SON, LTD., The All British Firm (Est. 1772), 5-7, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Whitehall 5275).

ANTIQUE OR MODERN (advantageous to Executors, Trustees, and Private Owners).—Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly auction Sales of PHILIPS, SON & NEALE, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty). Tel.: Mayfair 2424. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, Daily Telegraph every Monday. The Times every Tuesday.

ARCHERY. A REMINDER for after the war. Shoot better with JAGS modern equipment. Hand-made by craftsmen.—JOHN JAGS AND SON, LTD., makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1796, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

BAGS I-HANDBAG SERVICES COMPANY will overhaul and renovate your handbag. Finest craftmanship. Send it for an estimate to 120 Baker Street (1st Floor), London, W.1.

BURNT, torn and moth-eaten garments (except Knitwear) Invisibly Mended in one week. Send or call. Mark clearly damages to be mended.—BELL INVISIBLE MENDERS, LTD., 73, New Bond Street, W.1.

CARS WANTED. SPIKINS, Heath Road, Twickenham, require to purchase at once one American car over 16 h.p. and one 8-12 h.p. Saloon. Cars must be 1938 or 1939 models and mileage under 20,000. Tel.: Popsesgrove 1035.

CHARLES ANGELL, 34, Milson Street, Bath, dealer in antique furniture, china, pictures, jewellery, etc., is willing to buy collections or single specimens at good prices. Also has a large stock for disposal. Enquiries solicited.

CHRISTMAS!—GIVE CLOCHES. For home food-growers there is no more useful or patriotic gift. Trial set (12) Small Tent Cloches, 21/6. Half set (24), 38/6. Half set (40) Low Barn Cloches, 38/6. Full set (20), 67/6. (To Scotland, 23/-, 41/- and 72/6.) But order AT ONCE.—CHASE LTD., DEPT. D.A., Chertsey, Surrey.

CULTURED PEARL CO., LTD., 14, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.1 (Regent 9233), will purchase for cash Cultured Necklaces, Real Diamonds, Gold, Silver, and Imitation Jewellery. Call or send registered post. Bankers, National and Provincial Bank.

EXHIBITION: CROSS-CURRENTS IN BAROQUE ART. Nov. 25—Dec. 23, ARCADE GALLERY, Royal Arcade, 28, Old Bond St., W.1. 10-5 (Saturday 10-1). Admission free.

FINE ANTIQUE WALNUT and other FURNITURE, CHINA and GLASS at THE GENERAL TRADING CO. (MAYFAIR), LTD., 1, 3 and 5, Grantham Place, Park Lane, W.1. Grosvenor 3273.

FISHING—FOR THOSE BEHIND THE FEW. THE HALIFAX PISCATORIAL SOCIETY, which is composed entirely of aircraft workers, is desirous of acquiring, by lease or purchase, some good fishing water. Must be within close proximity of N.W. London, as spare time is very limited.—Kindly address communications, in first instance, to D. DANCE, Hon. Sec., 136, Dudden Hill Lane, N.W.10.

JACK BARCLAY, LTD. A wonderful investment, a ROLLS-ROYCE or BENTLEY car of pre-war workmanship and material. Send id. stamp (Paper Control requirements) for Comprehensive Stock List, 12 and 13, St. George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1. Mayfair 7444.

JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVERWARE are now commanding unprecedentedly high prices. ASPREY'S strongly advise owners who have any kind of dispose of to take advantage of the present demand. Now is definitely the best time to SELL, and you are quite safe in sending parcels by registered post to ASPREY'S, 166, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

LADY, nurse, would take one or two paying guests: private country house, North Midlands, modern conveniences, coarse fishing, boating, stabling, hunting district; own cow and poultry, every comfort.—Box 630.

LADY would like to buy good second-hand LIND COAT.—Please send particulars to Box 399.

OFFICER R.A.F., civilian clothes lost in blitz, would like to buy privately, complete wardrobe or separate items. Must be best quality. Chest 37 in., waist 34 in., inside leg 34 in., height 5 ft. 9 in.—Box 636.

ORIGINAL SPEECHES FOR ALL OCCASIONS prepared. Also Public Speaking privately taught. WELBECK 497.—KIRKHAM HAMILTON, Speakers' Academy, 67, Hallam Street, W.1.

RAPIDISM. CAN YOU THINK and talk "on your feet?" Can you convince a crowded audience, stand up and address a public gathering without notes? If not, learn how RAPIDISM, fascinating new course, can train you to become a fluent public speaker.—Write now for free Booklet to THE RAPIDISM INSTITUTE, C39, TUITION HOUSE, London, S.W.19.

SUNLIGHT and Foam Baths, Massage, Colonic Lavage, are invaluable in cases of rheumatism, catarrh, and general debility.—MRS. GORDON 39 Cumberland Court, Marble Arch, W.1. (A.M. 2575)

ARE YOU INTERESTED in evidence of survival after death. Evidence of Survival may be found to-day. Help in study is offered at the LONDON SPIRITUALIST ALLIANCE. Send 8d. for booklet for inquirers, 16, Queensbury place, London, S.W.7.

A VOID furs tortured to death in traps.—Write for Fur Crusade leaflet from MAJOR VANDER BYL, Wapphenham, Towcester.

"THE FLOWERING SHRUB GARDEN," by Hayworth Booth. Copy WANTED.—Please advise price required to Box 634.

UNCLE JACK. Thanks for asking. Ebe Bath Luxuries, please. You can get them at the chemist's.—EILEEN.

WARING & GILLOW buy good quality Second-hand Merchandise. Furniture, Ca. vets. Planos, Furs, China and Glass, Silverware.—Oxford Street, W.1.

WEST OF ENGLAND.—Public, please remember that BRUFORD'S OF EXETER, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths, will buy or purchase for cash Jewels and Silver. Ancient or Modern. Call by appointment.—Phone: EXETER 54901.

WARMTH! GIVE HIM A WARM SERVICE WAISTCOAT: Leather Vest (fannel lined), 50/-; Waterproof Vest (fannel lined), 30/-; Fawn Suede Vest (unlined), 47/6 and 57/6; 5 coupons.—MOSS BROS. & CO., LTD., 20, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

BOURNEMOUTH. **BOURNE HALL HOTEL,** offers shops, scenery and plenty of sunshine. Provides admirable quarters in a central position. Bridge, billiards, Warmth and plenty of breathing space.—Resident Directors, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. BRAY. From 5 gns.

CHURCH STRETTON (HIGHLANDS OF SHROPSHIRE) THE HOTEL (Est. 1587), h. & c. all rooms. Own produce. Gardens, lawns, etc.

CROWBOROUGH. **SUSSEX** "A wee bit of Scotland in Sussex." Under the personal direction of Mrs. Eglington Adams. A fully equipped, first class Hotel with nearby golf and riding. Cocktail lounge. All weather tennis court. Lift. Central heating throughout.

EXETER. ROUGE MONT HOTEL—the centre of Devon. All modern amenities, comforts. Rooms with bath and toilet, en suite. En pension terms from 6 gns. weekly inclusive (plus 10%).

LONDON. **CADOGAN HOTEL** SLOANE STREET, S.W.1 Telephone: Sloane 7141

Near Park and Shops and five minutes from Piccadilly.

Single Rooms or PRIVATE SUITES Restaurant and Cocktail Bar.

SPECIAL TERMS TO H.M. FORCES.

LONDON. **HOTEL VANDERBILT,** 76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7 100 comfortable rooms with phone and hot water. From 5 gns. weekly. WES. 4322.

YOUR ADVANCED H.Q. IN LONDON. **ORCHARD HOTEL** Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1 One minute of Selfridge's.

MAY 374. Running water and Gas Fires in Bedrooms. This well known GEORGE CROSS HOTEL in centre of West-End has really comfortable rooms at 12/6 bed and breakfast; or inclusive. Attractive catering. Produce from own farm.

MIDHURST, SUSSEX

THE HISTORIC 15TH-CENTURY SPREAD EAGLE

that Gateway to the South Downs, bids you welcome.

Golf, riding close to hand.

From 6 gns. to 10 gns.

Tel. No.: Midhurst 10.

NEW FOREST. "GOLDEN HIND." HYTHE. Mine Host BARRY NEAME. 13 Beds (all h. and c.), 6 bathrooms, 2 private suites. Golf, riding. Station: Brookhurst. Taxi. Tel.: Hythe 2164.

PETERBOROUGH, NORTHANTS. **THE ANGEL HOTEL.** First-class family hotel, excellent position near Cathedral. Bedrooms fitted h. and c. and lavatory basin. EVERY CONVENIENCE. COMFORT. CONSIDERATION. Tel.: 214111.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

THE WILLIAM AND MARY HOUSE (Built 1690).

The Hotel with a personality, for artistic atmosphere, exquisite beds, famous for its cooking. "A truly beautiful brochure" will be sent on request. (Price 1d. Government regulations.) No vacancies for Christmas and no single rooms available. Telephone: Stratford-on-Avon 2575.

WALTON-ON-THAMES. A delightful Double Room will soon be available at Wayside Hotel, Station Avenue (near station and buses). Excellent food and service. For other accommodation, holidays, etc. Phone: Walton 129.

WESTWARD HO-NORTHAM "CLEVELANDS" (NORTH DEVON) Luxurious Country Club Hotel. Tel.: Northam 300.

WEYBRIDGE HOUSE HOTEL Exceptionally high standard of COMFORT, FOOD and SERVICE. Tel.: Wey. 609.

WINCHESTER ROYAL HOTEL. In old-world St. Peter Street. Leading family hotel. Running water. Central heating. Facing own gardens. Very quiet. Inclusive rates from 6 gns. Garage.—Write for "C.L. Illustrated Tariff." Tel. 31.

FOR SALE

COLLECTION of Fine OLD GEORGIAN SILVER amongst which are George II salvers and candlesticks. Two complete services of table silver, i.e. spoons, forks, etc. Tea services, coffee-pots, pepper-casters, salt cellars and mustard pots, etc. All in perfect condition, with hall, date and maker's marks. Very reasonable prices. Will send anything for inspection.—LT.-COL. A. B. STEWART, The Friars, Rochester. Phone: Chatham 3160.

CORNISH BRIDGES CALENDAR, 1944. A present for people of taste. No coupons. "Charming Production." 3/10, post free.—ELLIS, Photographer, Bodmin, Cornwall.

FAULTY TELEPHONE WIRE, insulated, suitable for waterproof fencing, packing horticulture, etc., 55 shillings (carriage paid) per mile coil. Immediate delivery. CHEAPER THAN STRING. Sample against stamp.—Write, Dept. 6, c/o STREETS, 6, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

GOVERNORS AND RALLI CARTS, 40-80 Gns. Show condition. Also harness. On rail.—HEYMAN, 2 Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, S.W.1. SLO. 8161.

HAMMERLESS EJECTOR BEST GUN, by Cogswell and Harrison, for sale, one of my pair in Mint condition. Price fifty guineas.—J. RADLEY, Wood Green, Fordingbridge, Hants.

LADIES' SUITS (regulation styles) in country-side Tweeds made to measure. 45/- Send 3d. for sample against stamp.—Write, Dept. 6, c/o STREETS, 6, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

LADIES' TWEEDS, soft, lasting, 14/- yd., 56 in. wide. Write for patterns. DENHOLM TWEEDS & BLANKETS, Hawick, Roxburghshire.

MONOMARK. Permanent confidential London address. Letters redirected immediately, 5/- p.a. Royal patronage. Write BM/MONO17, W.C.1.

MODEL AND TOY RAILWAYS in great variety, electric, clockwork and steam, also Meccano and other Construction Outfits, stamp with requirements. Will also purchase any of the above or other goods of interest to children, state fullest particulars and price required, cheque by return.—BOTTLELLS, Models Department, High Street, Canvey, Essex.

PERSIAN LAMB COAT, beautiful, almost new.—Write Box 631.

PIANO ACCORDIONS in great variety, 12 to 140 bass, stamp with requirements. Will also purchase any of the above, fullest particulars and price required, cheque by return.—BOTTLELLS, Music Department, High St., Canvey, Essex.

POSTAGE STAMPS of the U.S.A. Send your want list for us to execute, or ask us to submit attractive APPROVAL BOOKS of any period desired. PROMPT SERVICE. FAIR PRICES.—THE WESTMINSTER STAMP CO., Specialists in U.S.A. Stamps, Regency House, Warwick Street, London, W.1.

STAMPS! Early British Colonials.—Selections superb copies sent on approval to serious collectors. Terms 1/6 of cat. price. Also some Mint and superb used moderns.—"K," 6, Westhill Rd., S.W.18

STAMPS—EUROPEANS. Breaking superb collection of 30,000 (cat. £20,000); want lists welcomed. Quarterly Bulletin, 20 pps., gives many offers from above Sub. 8d. (4 nos.).—H. BURGESS, Pembury, Kent.

TAPESTRIES. Magnificent set of 4, all of rare modernist design, applicable to theatre or night club life. Sizes 51 in. x 57 in. to 22 in. x 19 in.—EDDOWES, Cuttle Hill, Bush Hill, London, N.21.

LIVESTOCK

IRISH SETTER Bitch Puppy, born 6.7.1943, of prize-winning parents. Very fine specimen. To approved home only. Price 45/6.—LEAT, Red Lion Inn, Chelwood Gate, Sussex. Phone: Chel. Gate 65.

PULLETS, laying R.I.R., B.L. x R.I.R., 30/- each. Khaki Campbell and Aylesbury laying Ducks, 28/- each. Cart paid; three days' approval. Cash with order.—IVY HOUSE FARM, Tarvin, Chester.

PULLETS on point of lay; grand lot; all fully guaranteed; full satisfaction.—FERNLANDS POULTRY FARM, Hanworth Lane, Chertsey, Telephone: 3252.

SHEPHERD PONY, black mare. Child's pet, used riding and driving. Live out all year round. 45 gns. here.—MRS. LAWRENCE, Tarvin, Chester.

SPRINGER PANELS. Puppies for sale.—Apply, SIR HERWARD WAKE, Courtenhall, Northampton.

EDUCATIONAL

LANGFORD GROVE SCHOOL is now at LEYWOOD, TITLEY, HEREFORDSHIRE, in extremely healthy and beautiful inland surroundings. FROEBEL Department for boys and girls from 5 upwards. Advanced courses for the older students in languages, music, the arts, dressmaking, secretarial work, and in technical draughtsmanship in preparation for ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, and the SERVICES. Swimming, riding, games. A few bursaries available for children of parents on Active Service. Tel.: KINGTON 8.

SHORT STORY WRITING. Send 2/6d. for "Stories that Sell to-day" (a special bulletin) and prospectus of world-famous course.—REGENT INSTITUTE, (195A), Palace Gate, W.8.

THE TRIANGLE Secretarial College, South Molton Street, W.1. May, 5306-8. Residential Branch, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

TRAIN NOW and be prepared to play your part in THE LOST-WAR WORLD at the QUEEN'S SECRETARIAL COLLEGE 67, Queen's Gate, S.W.7. Western 6939.

or in the country near Windsor at Clarence Lodge, Englefield Green, Surrey. Ekhams 241. **WHERE ARE THE WRITERS OF TO-MORROW?** Fresh blood is needed in Journalism and literature. Develop your latent talent in your spare time with the LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM. REDUCED FEES. Special courses in Journalism, Short Stories, Article Writing, Poetry, Radio Plays. Personal tuition by correspondence. No time limit. Free advice and Booklet from—Applications Department, L.S.J., 57, Gordon Sq., London, W.C.1. Mus. 4574.

GARDENING

BULBS—BUY BEST QUALITY BULBS. Darwin Tulips in 5 separate varieties, 100 for 52/6. Darwin Tulips, splendid mixture, 100 for 47/6. Mendel Tulips in 5 separate varieties, 100 for 57/6. Mendel Tulips, splendid mixture, 100 for 52/6. Darwin and Mendel Tulips mixed, 100 for 55/-. Parrot Tulips, Fantasy, per dozen, 12/6. Daffodils in 5 separate varieties, 100 for 40/- Daffodils and Narcissus special mixture for mass-alisation, 100 for 14/-, 550 for 34/- and 500 for 30/- Anemone De Caen, per dozen, 4/-, 100 for 38/6 Scilla Campanulata, Blue, per dozen, c.w.o., 12/6 20/-, Garlic, per lb., 15/-, carriage paid, c.w.o., 12/6 VANDEVOORT, Crews Hill, Enfield, Middlesex.

CLOCHES WORK MIRACLES, writes a user of growing time saved, finer Vegetables the year-round will make you say the same. Send for List.—CHASE, LTD., Dept. D.A., Chertsey.

DARWIN TULIPS (Government ban now released; still plenty of time to plant) in separate colours. Pink, mauve, red, white, yellow, pink and white, yellow and red, etc. Large size bulbs only. Extra quality. 55s. per 100. 7s. 6d. per dozen. Carriage paid. State alternative colour. Orders executed promptly. Send 1d. stamp for list of flowering Daffodils and Narcissus, Snowdrops, etc., and some fine collections.—SPALDING NURSERY, LBS, LTD., Clay Hall Drive, Spalding, Lincs.

GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED Sherwood Cup, Chelsea Show 1937.—GEORGE G. WHITELEGG, Nurseries, Chiswick, Kent.

PAVING STONE. Quantity of London York rectangular Paving Stone for sale.—WILLIS 24, Stilehall Gardens, Chiswick, Tel.: 3356.

THE EN-TOUT-CAS CO., LTD., Syston, Leicester, were for many years previous to the war the largest makers of Hosiery and Knitwear in Great Britain. Their goods have experience and material ready for further work at the moment.

THE V DAY arrives. Acting on the suggestion of some of the leading Tennis Clubs, they have started a collection for Post-War Orders for NEW and repairs to existing Courts. Would you like them to put your name down for early post-war action? The puts you under no obligation. T.V.C. Red and Green Top Dressings are still available.

VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds of QUALITY. we do the experimenting; not you.—W. J. UNWIN, LTD., Seedsmen, Histon, Cambs.

WANTED

ADDERS, CALCULATORS, TYPEWRITERS and SAFES etc., wanted for CASH. Highest prices.—TAYLORS, 74, Chancery Lane, London, Holborn 3793.

APPAIREL. Highest prices returned for discarded Lounge Suits, Overcoats, Furs, Clothing of all kinds. Private owners may send with safety to Dept. C. L. JOHNSON, DYMOND AND SON, LTD., Auctioneers, (Est. 1793), 24-25, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

ASH, BEECH, OAK and WALNUT TREES wanted. Any quantities, large or small. Maximum prices paid.—JAMES LATRAM, LTD., Leaside Wharf, Clapton, E.5.

CARAVAN wanted on H.P. terms. Suitable for "home" for service couple.—Box 636.

CARPETS AND RUGS of distinction purchased. Best prices given.—PEREZ Carpet Specialist, 168, Brompton Rd., S.W.3. Ken. 9878. (Between Harrods and Brompton Oratory, and 97, New Bond St., W.1. Mayfair 7008.

CLOTHING. Packages of ladies', gent's and children's unwanted clothing forwarded to MRS. J. FARMINGTON, WAVERLEY HOUSE, GREAT HORTON, BRADFORD, YORKS. Tel. 3470, are immediately examined and postal orders dispatched by return. Goods are then repackaged remaining intact for one week. In event of dissatisfaction with price offered on receipt of such intimation, together with P.O. goods are immediately returned (carriage paid to sender). Highest prices given. Established 30 years. Evening wear not accepted.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, 14th. wanted. Children's, 10 vols. Chambers' recent. Highest prices paid.—FOYLES, 121, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. Gerrard 5660.

FIREARMS (old), raplers, cannon, coach horns, models, native curios, sets chessmen, flower paper-weights and antique jewellery bought.

PEARL CROSS, 35, St. Martin's Court, W.C.2. FRIGIDAIRIES, Hoovers, Washing Machines. Radio and record purchases.—Write to photographer SUPERVAC, 23, Baker St., W.1 (Wel 968) (Tel. 9388) 35, High St., Slough (Tel. 20685).

LADY'S well tailored thick tweed Travel Coat (not brown), best 35, wanted. Also jersey suit.—Box 629.

LAWN MOWER, only one of best make considered. Must be in perfect condition.—Box 638.

MAGIC, ASTROLOGY, YOGA. Books for Occultism wanted to purchase. Send for Catalogue. THE ATLANTIS BOOKSHOP, 49a Museum Street, London, W.C.1. HOL. 221.

MANNLICHER-SCHONAUER RIFLE, 6.5 wanted to buy. Reply, stating conditions and price, to CAMELL C. CHESTER, 1, Hat Place, 47, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Telephone Central 8755.

POSTAGE STAMPS. Rareities of all countries wanted for cash; also really good collections. Don't send, write first. SEPI, PENNANT AND CO., LTD., Licensed Valuers, Lewinstown.

SHOTGUNS. Wanted, hammerless selector guns of best quality; highest prices paid; send id. inspection and offer.—CHURCHILL, Gun-makers, 32, Oranize Street, Leicester Square, W.1.

TIMBERS (Standing Forest) are required for hardwood and/or softwood for essential work. Offers from vendors, with particulars will be appreciated. Large and/or medium parcels required.—N. G. & CLARK, LTD. (Registered Office), Somerset, near Reading.

Motor Cars **BROOKLANDS OF BOND** etc.—where to buy and where to sell good makes at low mileage.—103, New Bond St., W.1. May 633.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS ADVERTISING, PAGE 490.

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCIV. No. 2445

NOVEMBER 26, 1943

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS

TEN MINUTES WALK FROM STATION

ONE OF THE BEST BUILT HOUSES IN THE COUNTY IN A QUIET AND WELL SCREENED SITUATION

THE RESIDENCE, which stands about 300 ft. above sea level on gravel, facing South, WAS THE SUBJECT OF A DRAWING IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY IN 1910.

Oak-panelled hall.

3 large reception rooms,
large sheltered loggia,
3 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms.

Oak staircase, floors and doors.



CENTRAL HEATING & ALL MAIN SERVICES

Brick-built and heated double garage.

THE GARDENS include tennis court, croquet lawn, 2 productive kitchen gardens.

Orchard, wild garden, spinney.

In all about

3½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD
£9,750

Sole Agents:

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,740)

700 FEET UP ON THE CHILTERN

Magnificent situation facing South. 50 miles from London.

A TUDOR STYLE RESIDENCE, with its well-proportioned gables, stone mullioned and transomed windows, is extremely well fitted and panelled in oak and commanding absolutely superb views over many miles.

It has had many thousands of pounds expended upon it and is now in first-class order throughout.

Outer and inner halls, oak-panelled lounge, 3 other large and well-proportioned reception rooms, 10 principal bed and dressing rooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, and 5 bathrooms.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Abundant water supply. Septic tank drainage system. Stabling and garages for several cars with rooms and bathroom over.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are a feature of the property and include hard and grass tennis courts. Kitchen garden. SUPERIOR FARMHOUSE. 6 COTTAGES, all of which are in good order. Water is laid on to every field.

ABOUT 450 ACRES, all in hand. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents:

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (22,395)

ONE OF THE BEAUTY SPOTS OF WALES

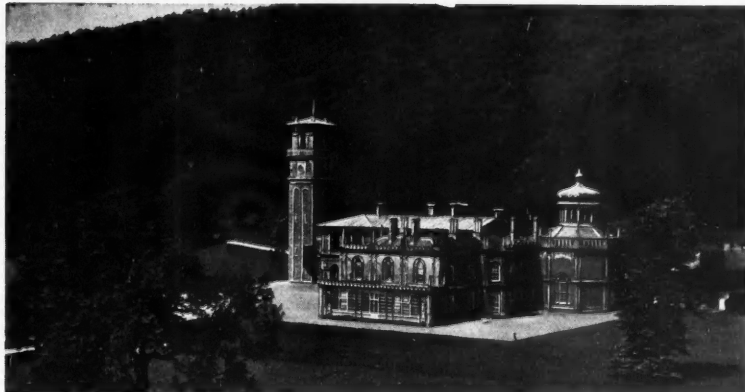
Between the Mountains and Cardigan Bay. Aberystwyth 15 miles.

SUITABLE FOR SCHOLASTIC OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES

AN IMPOSING MANSION AND 400 ACRES WITH VACANT POSSESSION, standing in parklands intersected by a River with cascades. The mountain and park provide scenery of superb beauty.

The Residence is substantially built and contains about 30 bedrooms, 5 living-rooms and ample offices.

Outbuildings and Garage accommodation. Two entrance lodges. Parkland would afford facilities for forming a Golf Course and Swimming Pools.



MANSION WITH VACANT POSSESSION

The Property includes A FAMOUS HOTEL set in magnificent mountain and river scenery and adjoining the wonderful series of waterfalls of two Rivers.

The Hotel is a Free House and contains about 25 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 lounges, 3 bars, Café to seat 200 and separate pavilion for extra accommodation. Electricity from Turbine.

Separate hot-water system.

Garages, Bungalow, and several Cottages.

Included with the Hotel (which is let on lease) is the access to magnificent views of the famous Falls. Excellent Farm of about 325 Acres (Let) FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 770 ACRES

The Mansion and Hotel (a short distance away) together form an extremely valuable and complete property. (40,413)

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1 ;
and Messrs. RENNIE TAYLOR & TILL, 4, Agincourt Square, Monmouth.

May 1943
(10)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER ST., LONDON, W.1.

MAYFAIR 3316/7.

CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334).

AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEovil.

By Direction of Lt.-Col. C. F. C. Jarvis.

NOTTS—LINCOLN BORDERS



Will be offered for SALE by AUCTION

(unless previously sold privately)

by JACKSON STOPS & STAFF at

THE SARACENS HEAD HOTEL, LINCOLN

on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1943, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. BURTON & Co., Stonebow, Lincoln (Tel.: 15).

Particulars, price 2s., from the Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel.: 2615/6), 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1, and also at Leeds, Cirencester and Yeovil; or from the Land Agents: Messrs. JAMES MARTIN AND Co., 8, Bank Street, Lincoln (Tel.: 30).

PORTIONS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

DODDINGTON ESTATE

COMPRISING

14 FARMS, ACCOMMODATION HOLDINGS and WOODLAND

IN ALL ABOUT

2,383 ACRES

Producing a rent roll of £1,988 12s. 6d. per annum



WILTS—DORSET BORDERS

Seemly station (S.R. Main Line) 3½ miles. Shaftesbury 4, Salisbury 17, London 99.



Illustrated particulars (1s.) from Solicitors: Messrs. W. J. & J. G. TAYLOR, Newmarket (Tel.: 854), or Auctioneers' Offices, 29, Princes Street, Yeovil (Tel.: 1066) or 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 3316).

THE WELL-FOUND WILTSHIRE COUNTY SEAT KNOWN AS

DONHEAD HALL, DONHEAD ST. MARY

reputedly built by Sir Christopher Wren for Sir Godfrey Kneller, comprising a

QUEEN ANNE PERIOD HOUSE

OF MODERATE SIZE, DEER PARK, PRIVATE THEATRE, HOME FARM, DAIRY HOLDING, SMALL MILL HOUSE, SMALL HOLDING, 5 COTTAGES, ACCOMMODATION LANDS, WOODLANDS, IN ALL

266 ACRES

MOSTLY WITH EARLY POSSESSION IF DESIRED.

AUCTION at SHAFTESBURY on DECEMBER 2, 1943, at 2 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

ASCOT, BERKS

On high ground with open view. Almost adjoining golf course.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE



8 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, hall, 4 reception rooms. Main services. Fitted basins. Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2-3 CARS WITH CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS ABOUT 4 ACRES. FOR SALE

POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

Sole Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

SURREY

FOR SALE A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OF

30 ACRES

WITH VERY PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER THROUGHOUT

Stands on high ground with south aspect

The house contains hall, dining room, drawing room, morning room, smoke room; complete domestic offices, and includes servants' hall, pantry and bedroom. ABOVE, approached by two staircases; 12 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms. Fitted basins (h. & c.) in all bedrooms.

AGA COOKER. FRIGIDAIRE. WATER SOFTENER. MAIN ELECTRICITY. GAS AND COMPANY'S WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN DRAINAGE. STABLE AND GARAGE. 2 COTTAGES. LODGE.

THE GROUNDS ARE WELL MATURED AND AFFORD PLENTY OF SHADE. PRETTY FLOWER GARDEN. 2 GRASS TENNIS COURTS. VERY LARGE SWIMMING BATH AND GOOD KITCHEN GARDEN. THE WHOLE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO ABOUT

30 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION

Apply: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SUFFOLK-CAMBRIDGESHIRE BORDERS

AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE IN A MARKET TOWN yet with lovely country views
Within five minutes of shops, churches, and about half a mile from Station.



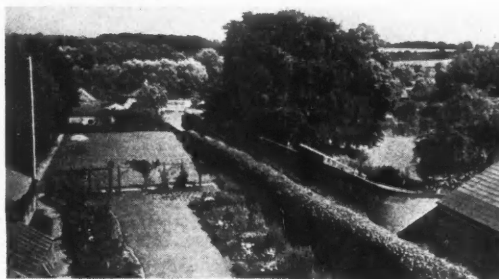
The house is of brick with pantiled roof, partly creeper-clad and stands on gravel soil.

Square hall with gallery. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom, maids' sitting-room, domestic offices. All main services. Telephone. Brick garage. Loose box.

Pleasant garden of about half an acre on two levels and laid out with lawns, herbaceous borders, flower beds, vegetable garden.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,686)



Between TONBRIDGE & ASHFORD

Situated near a station and about 6 miles from a Market Town.
MIXED FARM OF 200 ACRES

BRICK FARMHOUSE, with 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, Companies' electric light and water. Ample Farmbuildings. Tying for 60 cows. Extensive Barns. 9 Cottages.

Land grows heavy crops of Kentish Wild White Clover. About 50 Acres of fertile arable
PRICE FREEHOLD £11,000

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (31,660)

BANBURY (a few miles from)

Modernised House situated in a village 600 ft. above sea level with south aspect.

3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, all with lavatory basins, bathroom, kitchen with "Aga" cooker, etc. Main electric light and water. Electric heating. Garage. Stabling. Bungalow. Flower and kitchen gardens, lawn and field.

About 3½ ACRES. PRICE £4,000

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,677)

SURREY

In a favoured residential neighbourhood. Under 10 minutes' walk from Station with service to Waterloo in about 35 minutes.

GOLF ON SEVERAL FAMOUS COURSES

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE, built of brick and tile and partly rough-cast, in a quiet situation. It is in good order and contains:

3 reception rooms, cloakroom, domestic offices with maids' sitting-room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, box room.

All Main Services



Double garage with room over.

THE GROUNDS include lawn, formal and rock gardens, fruit and vegetable gardens, range of glass, etc. In all

JUST UNDER 1½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,685)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London

Regent 0293/3377
Reading 4441

NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

Telegrams: "Nicholson, Piccy, London" "Nicholas, Reading"

HANTS COAST

WITH OCCUPATION AFTER THE WAR.

TO BE SOLD—A FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE



Standing secluded in its own pretty grounds of 5 ACRES, on the outskirts of a small town and convenient for yachting. 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. All services. Garage for 2. Lawns, kitchen garden and paddock. Chauffeur's cottage. LET FOR DURATION.

FOR SALE, SUBJECT TO TENANCY

Particulars of: Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

OXON—CHILTERN

FOR SALE—SMALL PLEASURE FARM

High up, with beautiful views.

OLD-WORLD HOUSE, 2-3 reception, 4 bedrooms, (h. & c.), bath. Main electric light. Good buildings and fine barn.

70 ACRES

TITHE AND LAND TAX FREE.

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

HAMPSHIRE

With grounds to river with yacht anchorage.

FOR SALE. MODERN HOUSE IN ELIZABETHAN STYLE

5 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main services. Garage.

PRETTY GROUNDS AND WOODLAND, PIER, BOATHOUSE.

2½ ACRES

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

OXFORD
4637/8.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE :
EARLY POSSESSION NOT ESSENTIAL

In a rural position (not in the centre of a village) in the district of the Wiltshire Downs, the Berkshire Downs, high Dorset or the Cotswold Hills.

PERIOD HOUSE, preferably GEORGIAN or QUEEN ANNE. 3 sitting-rooms (one at least 22 ft. by 15 ft.), 6-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Modern conveniences. Stabling and garage. GARDEN OF UP TO 2 ACRES. LAND in addition up to 50 ACRES.

A PRICE OF UP TO £7,000

WILL BE PAID BY A GENUINE APPLICANT OF JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, AS ABOVE, FOR PROPERTY CONFORMING WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS.

IN AN OXFORDSHIRE VILLAGE

Oxford City 6 miles.

A CHARMING STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

occupying a secluded position, facing due south.

Lounge hall, 3 sitting-rooms, well-arranged domestic offices, including servants' sitting-room. 8 principal bedrooms, 3 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

Main electric light and power; main water supply; gas; main drainage; central heating; telephone.

Stone-built stabling and garage.

WELL-LAID-OUT PLEASURE AND KITCHEN

GARDENS in all about

4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Apply: The Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE BY A
MINISTER OF STATE

SITUATED WITHIN A 15 MILES' RADIUS OF
THE CITY OF OXFORD

A WELL-MODERNISED, LABOUR- SAVING HOUSE OF CHARACTER, preferably of the Oak-Beamed Tudor, Elizabethan or Queen Anne farmhouse type. Not in, but near a village and within reach of a bus service. 3 sitting rooms, 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All main services. Garage and outbuildings.

MINIMUM 6/10 ACRES

A price of up to £6,000 would be paid for a property conforming with these requirements. Will Vendors please communicate with Mr. B. H., c/o JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, Oxford.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

(Regent 9222, 15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



By Order of Executors.

WEST SUSSEX

In a glorious position just south of Petworth, with a lovely view.

NONNINGTON HALL, GRAFFHAM

AN UNIQUE & VERY BEAUTIFUL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY



the home of the late owner for more than 30 years. Oak-panelled lounge; drawing room, 26 ft. by 19 ft. in widest part; library, 30 ft. by 18 ft.; dining-room; study; 10 bedrooms; 4 bathrooms; fitted hand basins in bedrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Garage. 3 service cottages. Very superior fourth cottage, at present let. Enchanting grounds, beautifully timbered and shrubbed, terraced flower gardens; profuse orchard and kitchen garden. 3 Fields.

IN ALL ABOUT 12 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Particulars from the Joint Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS, Midhurst, and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

JUST IN THE MARKET

EAST GRINSTEAD

About 3 miles from the town.

FOR SALE. CHARMING STONE-BUILT HOUSE



with its accommodation on two floors. Drawing room 23 ft. by 14 ft., dining room 19 ft. by 14 ft., sitting room 23 ft. by 15 ft., study, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light.

Central heating. Garage.

Cottage. Delightful grounds, woodland, meadowland.

In all about 23 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500

AN INTERESTING PROPERTY IN THE HEART OF LOVELY COUNTRY
Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (C.44,676)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19. (WIM. 0081.) BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243.)

SURREY—VIRGINIA WATER

Lovely position. Southern slope. 1 mile from station.

Adjoining and overlooking THE FAMOUS WENTWORTH GOLF COURSE
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE
(IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE)

Entrance and lounge halls. 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 2 staircases, 9 bedrooms, 4 well-equipped bathrooms, servants' hall. Companies' electric light and water. Central heating. Good repair. Luxurious fittings. Garages for 3. Cottage for chauffeur.

VERY LOVELY BUT INEXPENSIVE GARDENS with kitchen garden, orchard, paddock. In all about

6 ACRES

PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD

Apply:

HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (S.50,480)



FARNHAM, SURREY

Pleasant situation. 1½ miles from the town and main line station. Near bus route.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE OF THE SEMI-BUNGALOW TYPE

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, etc.

2 GARAGES.

OUTHOUSES.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER.

MODERN DRAINAGE.

WELL-STOCKED GARDEN OF

1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,000

OR REASONABLE OFFER.

JUST IN THE MARKET.

Particulars from: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel. REG. 8222.) (S.51,147)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

AUCTIONS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

IN THE PARISH OF WINTERBOURNE—7 miles from Bristol, 6 from Thornbury and Chipping Sodbury, 11 from Badminton. The attractive small Georgian Residence known as "THE FIRS," WINTERBOURNE, GLOS. Entrance hall with parquet floor, 3 good reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.), GARAGE and good outbuildings. Companies' water and electric light, central heating. Gardens, young orchard and paddock, IN ALL 3½ ACRES. To be sold by AUCTION by DAVIES & SON at THE GRAND HOTEL, BRISTOL, on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1943, at 3 p.m.

Solicitors: BEVAN HANCOCK & CO., 25, Baldwin Street, Bristol, 1. Auctioneers: 55, Queen Square, Bristol, 1. (Tel.: 23552.)

By order of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Executor of the late Lionel Taylor.

SUSSEX COAST EAST PRESTON.

Augmering Station, Brighton, Portsmouth Main Line, Southern Railway. Excellent train service to London. Two minutes from Sea and Station, on main "bus route, 3 miles from Littlehampton and 6 from Worthing. A very CHARMINGLY SITUATED AND APPOINTED DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE. Architect-designed and built, 1937. A SHOW HOUSE containing 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 excellent reception rooms, small study, cloakroom, well appointed kitchen, larder, maid's w.c., coal boiler-house and offices all under cover. All main services. Veranda to whole south aspect. Gold-fish pond with fountain. Nicely laid-out garden. Which will be offered by AUCTION by

T. CRUNDEN, F.A.I., on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1943, at 11 a.m. on the premises. To be immediately followed by the SALE of the whole EXCELLENT FURNISHINGS at 11.30 a.m. Solicitors: Messrs. HOLMES BELDAM & CO., Littlehampton and Arundel, Sussex. Particulars and conditions of sale and catalogues obtainable from the Auctioneer, Littlehampton, Sussex (Tel.: 41), price 6d. each. ON VIEW day previous and morning of SALE. SPECIAL VIEW by PERMIT only.

WANTED

HOME COUNTIES. R.A.F. Officer, going overseas, requires from March, 1944, an unfurnished country cottage with reasonable conveniences and big garden to settle his small family. Lease of 3 or 5 years preferred. Please write. Box 628.

AUCTIONS

SOUTH WILTS THE OLD RECTORY FARM, HANGING LANGFORD.

About 1 mile from Wylie Station, adjacent to Grovely Wood for 1½ miles.

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

are instructed to SELL by AUCTION at SALISBURY on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1943, 290 ACRES in a ring fence. Water laid on, 201 Acres Productive Corn Lands, 76 Acres Sound Old Down Land, useful Woodlands. Including the Ancient British Encampment Langford Castle. The land lies largely level. Well served by hard roads and rail.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars, 6d., from the Auctioneers, WOOLLEY & WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.

SHOOTING, ETC.

DENBIGH MOORS. To let, over 9,000 acres good Grouse Moor. Not shot over last Season. Apply—FORESTRY COMMISSION, 13, Belmont, Shrewsbury.

MACKINTOSH OF MACKINTOSH ESTATES

The undernoted well-known Estates and Grouse Moors are offered for sale.

MOY HALL. This is the principal Estate and extends to about 11,000 acres in all, of which the biggest proportion is grouse moor, the remainder being arable and grazing. The Moy Hall grouse moors are famous for their heavy bags and good sport in general. Moy Hall is a commodious mansion conveniently situated to Moy Station on the direct L.M. & S. Railway line to Perth.

DAVIOT. This Estate adjoins the Moy Hall moors, and like Moy Hall is chiefly grouse moor, the remainder being grazing and arable ground. The total extent is about 3,740 acres. The mansion house is a very suitable one and conveniently situated to Daviot Station on the L.M. & S. line.

MEALLMORE. This Estate is also conveniently situated to both Moy and Daviot Stations and lies adjacent to the Daviot and Moy Moors. The Estate is principally grouse moor with a small acreage of arable land and grazing. The total acreage is about 9,000 acres. Good mansion house.

The Estates are all very attractive and, apart from their sporting value, contain good farming land which is well let. Full particulars of the Estates, bags, etc., can be had on application to Messrs. ANDERSON SHAW AND GILBERT, Solicitors, Inverness.

FOR SALE

KENT. A charming Freehold, 30 minutes from London. 2 floors. 7 bedrooms, 4 reception, 3 baths, lovely park-like gardens 1½ Acres. £5,800. Some furniture. Post-war settlement. Write: VICKERS, Gort Lodge, Petersham, Surrey.

KENT, 12 miles. Distinctive attractive House, 2 floors. 6-7 bedrooms, 3-4 reception, 2 baths. Secondary stairs. Charming secluded grounds. £8,000. Some furniture. Post-war payment and possession. Freehold. —C/O ABBOTTS, 32, Eastcheap, E.C.3.

MID-DEVON, 15 miles from Torquay. Compact Freehold Estate, 610 Acres. Modernised Georgian residence (can be reduced in size); Manager's house; 8 cottages; large heated garages and hunter stables. Excellent and adequate farm buildings including modern cowsheds and piggeries. Well watered. Beautifully timbered. 4 young plantations. Well cultivated productive land. Good orchards. 3 well stocked lakes. Walled gardens. 400 ft. glasshouses in perfect order. Main electricity. Family reasons selling.—Box 627.

NORTH COTSWOLDS. A SMALL AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE comprising a fine old Stone-built Residence. Ample buildings including numerous loose boxes. Two cottages. About 61 Acres of land (including 10 Acres of Orchard). The residence contains briefly 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light, central heating. Possession of the residence, certain buildings and one cottage may be had at Christmas. The Estate would be sold as a whole or the residence and about 6½ Acres would be sold separately. For all further particulars and orders to view apply—JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 7, Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.

SURREY. SHED, BRICK-BUILT, 120 ft. by 18 ft. by 8 ft. Good foundation. Open timber above. Could be converted; various possibilities. All services available. Extra land. Beautiful country.—Box 635.

WANTED

50 MILES OF LONDON (WITHIN). Medium-sized House of character wanted, with 30-100 Acres park or farm land, 4 or 5 cottages, lake or trout stream, main water and electricity. Immediate possession not necessary.—Box 637.

HEREFORDSHIRE, (or adj. counties). Country House wanted to purchase by Norfolk lady, 5-7 bedrooms, modern conveniences and a few acres of land. Up to about £5,000.—CHAMBERLAINE & BROTHERS AND HARRISON, Land Agents, Shrewsbury.

HOME COUNTIES. TIMBER HOUSE. Up to £3,000 offered for a good modern example. 3-4 bedrooms. Must be within daily reach London—not suburban.—Box 632.

ESTATE AGENTS

BERKS AND BORDERS OF ADJOINING COUNTIES, especially concerned with the Sale of Country Houses and Estates.—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station Road, Reading, Tel. 441.

BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE. READING, CAVERSHAM and WINGHAM.

BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDYS, Maidenhead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale (Ascot 73).

DEVON AND S. AND W. COUNTIES.—The only complete illustrated Register (Price 2/6). Selected lists free.—RIPPS, BOSWELL & Co., F.A.I., Exeter. (Est. 1884).

DEVON and WEST DORSET. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—22, Westwood Road, Southampton.—WALLER & KING, F.A.I. Business established over 100 years.

LEICESTERSHIRE and NORTHANTS.—HOLLOWAY, PRICE & CO. (R. G. GREEN, F.S.I., F.A.I.), Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Market Harborough. (Est. 1809).

SHROPSHIRE, border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERBURY AND OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081.)

SUFFOLK AND EASTERN COUNTIES. WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. Tel.: Ipswich 4334.

SUSSEX, SURREY, HAMPSHIRE and KENT. To buy or sell a Country Estate, House or Cottage in these counties, consult A. T. UNDERWOOD & CO., Three Bridges, Sussex (Crawley 528), amalgamated with JOHN DOWLER & CO., Petersfield, Hants (Petersfield 359).

SUSSEX AND ADJOINING COUNTIES. JARVIS & Co., of Haywards Heath, specialists in High-class Residences and Estates, many of which are solely in their hands. Tel. 700.

WEST COUNTRY AND DORSETLANDS. Apply Leading Agents, CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON of Shrewsbury. Tel.: Shrewsbury.

YORKSHIRE and NORTH HERTHREN COUNTIES. Landed, Residential and Agricultural Estates—BARKER, SON AND LEWIS, F.S.I., F.A.I., 4, Park Square Leeds 1. (Tel. 23427.)

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

BETWEEN MELTON MOWBRAY AND OAKHAM

Situate over 400 ft. above sea level in a delightful old village within convenient reach of main line stations.

AN ATTRACTIVE RED BRICK HOUSE



containing drawing room (40 ft. x 24 ft.), 2 other reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main services. Central heating

Great cottage (with 5 beds, 2 reception, 2 baths) 2 other cottages, 3 garages, stable yard with range of loose boxes, cowhouses, etc.

Matured gardens and pastureland, in all
ABOUT 8 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500

Full details from OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,447)

HANTS

Splendidly situate with delightful views over the River Hamble and Southampton Water.

TO BE SOLD

An ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in the late Georgian Style containing hall, 3 reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main Electricity. Central Heating. Excellent Water Supply.

2 Cottages. Ample outbuildings.

Delightful well-timbered gardens, orchards, walled kitchen garden, pasture and arable, in all

OVER 34 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,450)

BORDERS OF EPPING FOREST

In a choice position on high ground commanding extensive views over beautifully wooded undulating country.

A WELL BUILT MODERN HOUSE

erected under the supervision of a well known architect.

With lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, sun lounge, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main Services. 2 Garages. Stabling for 5.

Tastefully laid-out gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, kitchen garden, woodland, etc., in all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

NOTE: A near-by cottage could be purchased if required. Full details from OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,452)

READING AND NEWBURY

Situate right in the heart of beautiful country near the Downs
A DELIGHTFUL HOUSE OF CHARACTER
principally Tudor with a modern addition.

Square hall, 2 large and 3 small reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main Services. Central Heating.

Garage. Large barn. Useful outbuildings.

Fine modernised Cottage or secondary Residence, 3 other Cottages (2 let)

Pleasure gardens, tennis lawn, vegetable garden, large paddock, larch wood, etc., in all

ABOUT 10 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,444)

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.1

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED

AGRICULTURAL ESTATE FOR INVESTMENT

WANTED, by PRIVATE PURCHASER IN SOUTHERN HALF OR
WEST OF ENGLAND

ABOUT 3,000 ACRES WELL-LET FARM LAND

Large house not preferred, but not objected to entirely. Particularly likes
HANTS, WILTS, and ADJOINING COUNTIES.Particulars in confidence, to "H." c/o GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount
Street, W.1.TWO SMALL OLD-WORLD PROPERTIES
WITH POSSESSION

Both in pretty part of Essex

BRICK AND TIMBERED RESIDENCE

Long drive. 5 bedrooms, bath, 3 reception rooms. Main electric light. Stabling.
Mill buildings. PRETTY GARDEN BOUNDED BY RIVER. 13 acres Arable
(let), 120 acres Wood (requisitioned).

133 ACRES. £3,750.

(A.5043)

MINIATURE XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE

original features. Excellent order. 3 bedrooms, bath, lounge hall, 2 reception
rooms. Polished oak floors. Main water. Electric light available after war. Garage.
1 ACRE DELIGHTFUL GARDEN. 3 ACRES MEADOW

4 ACRES. £2,500

(A.5044)

Particulars of both above from: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

WOODED SURROUNDINGS NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Close to 'bus services. High position on light soil, with pleasing views over typically
English countryside.LOVELY OLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, CLEVERLY RESTORED AT COST
OF UPWARDS OF £8,500. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, fitted bathroom, maids'
sitting-room. Ample space for billiard room with bed and bathroom over. Main water
and drainage. Electricity, central heating. Garage and room over. Stabling, cowhouse,
etc. SECLUDED GARDENS, LAWNS, ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN,
PADDOCK, OVER 3 ACRES. FREEHOLD £8,000. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Further photographs with RALPH PAY & TAYLOR as above. (12,871)

WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE OF SUNNINGDALE

GOLF COURSE, STATION AND SHOPS

Other good golf courses at Swinley, Wentworth and Woking.

REALLY DELIGHTFUL SMALL HOUSE, ERECTED IN 1935 TO DESIGNS
OF PROMINENT ARCHITECT. Long private drive. Loamy soil. 3 reception,
4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING.
GARAGE. WELL MATURED GARDEN WITH TENNIS LAWN. CROWN LEASE
OF OVER 90 YEARS AT VERY LOW GROUND RENT. PRICE £5,500.
POSSESSION WITHIN ONE MONTH. Recommended by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR,
as above. (12,091)TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.,

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS

Valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country

APPLY TO MAPLE & CO., 5, GRAFTON STREET,
OLD BOND STREET, W.1

HERTS

In a countryed position only 11 miles from London, on a beautiful common.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE, A CHOICE MODERNISED HOUSE
situate in altogether about 28 ACRESThe house, which has been the subject of large expenditure, contains, briefly: 3 or 4 reception rooms, about
10 bedrooms, several fine bathrooms and good offices.

CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT

FINE OUTBUILDINGS, 2 EXCELLENT COTTAGES, MOST ATTRACTIVE GARDENS, TENNIS COURT,
FINE KITCHEN GARDEN, ETC.

Full details of MAPLE & Co., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1, who strongly recommend this very choice property.

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

PERFECT POSITION IN THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PART OF DORSET

Easy reach of favourite market town, with express trains to London. Well placed for hunting.

A SMALL TUDOR MANOR AND ESTATE OF 1,000 ACRES



The stone-built house (A.D. 1610) is characteristic of the period. 9 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, gallery hall, 3 fine reception rooms. Charming but inexpensive gardens.

Stabling and other useful buildings. TWO EXCELLENT FARMS, with first-rate houses. 15 COTTAGES.

An EXCEPTIONAL SPORTING ESTATE with about 90 acres of well-placed coverts. FISHING in a trout stream flowing through the property.

THE ESTATE IS IN A RING FENCE, WITH THE HOUSE IN THE CENTRE.

RENT ROLL OVER £1,300 PER ANNUM

An exceptional opportunity to purchase now at a reasonable price, with post-war possession.
Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

A CLIENT OF MESSRS. WILSON & CO. will BUY now, with possession after the war, and give £20,000 or so for a place of some character in the Home Counties. Good-sized rooms, about 12 bedrooms. Land up to 200 ACRES.

Particulars in confidence and photographs if possible to: N., care of WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

WITHIN AN HOUR OF LONDON, IN KENT, SURREY or SUSSEX, on high ground. A Serving Officer is anxious to buy now, but early possession is not essential. Up-to-date HOUSE with 8 to 10 bedrooms, 10 to 20 ACRES Grassland. Distance from station immaterial.

Fullest details and photographs to: "MAJOR," care of WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

16, ARCADE STREET,
IPSWICH.
Ipswich 4334.

WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.
Mayfair 5411.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE VILLAGE, 2 miles station, Daventry 4. **CHARMING STONE COTTAGE RESIDENCE**, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; main electricity; partial central heating. 2½ ACRES garden, orchard and paddock. Stabling, garage, etc. Early possession. **FREEHOLD £5,000** Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

WEST SUFFOLK (Bury St. Edmunds 5 miles; favourite district). **RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER** in charming setting. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 5-7 bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.). Main electricity available. Good outbuildings. Delightful well-wooded grounds; excellent paddock. 3½ ACRES in all. **FREEHOLD £3,500** Vacant possession. Cottage optional. Inspected and recommended. Sole Agents: Woodcock & Sox, Ipswich.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Overlooking beautiful Wye Valley. **RESIDENTIAL SPORTING AND MONEY-MAKING FARM**, nearly 450 ACRES, rich, well-watered pasture; highly fertile arable and well matured orcharding. **DELIGHTFULLY PLACED MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE** in exquisite position, 3 bathrooms, electric light, etc. Ample building for dairying and mixed farming. 7 COTTAGES. Tithe-free. Substantial price for this unique place. Sole Agents: Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411. (E6276)

LOVELY POSITION IN MEON VALLEY

8 miles Petersfield. Close village, ¼ mile station.



CHARMING MODERNISED XVth CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, 2 reception, billiards room, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, maids' sitting room, (2 box rooms easily converted to bedrooms); main electricity and water. 2¼ ACRES garden and orchard; 6-ACRE paddock. Early possession on completion. **FREEHOLD £6,000** or near offer. Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

BETWEEN STRATFORD-ON-AVON AND LEAMINGTON (easy run Birmingham). **Grilled Lady offers SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE** about 40 ACRES. Residence commands marvellous views; faces S.W. 3 large reception, flower room, 10 main bedrooms with lavatory basins, 3 bathrooms, main water and electric light. Central heating. Independent hot water. Beautiful grounds, gardens, orchard. Good lodge. Buildings. 4 Cottages. Excellent hunting, golf, etc. Accept **£12,500 FREEHOLD**. Inspection invited. Post-war possession preferred.

Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411. (E.6509)

FARMS AND COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED

AN ARMY MAJOR REQUIRES, up to £10,000, in SUSSEX, SURREY, KENT or HANTS, within daily reach London, medium-sized house with 20 to 50 ACRES.

"C," c/o WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, London, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

UP TO £25,000 WILL BE PAID for a farm of 500 to 1,000 ACRES in Western Counties; Wiltshire specially liked.

"F.K.G." c/o WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1. Mayfair 5411.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central
9344/5/6/7

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
Farebrother, London

SURREY

Only 14 miles from London.

Excellent train service.

ATTRACTIVE AND WELL FITTED RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms. 7 bed and dressing rooms. 3 bath rooms.

CENTRAL HEATING.

MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE FOR 3 CARS.

ABOUT 2 ACRES

THE WHOLE IN EXCELLENT ORDER

Further particulars from Owner's Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

CENTRAL 9344/5/6/7.

84, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-2

GENTLEMAN'S FARM, OXON, HEYTHROP COUNTRY

Nearly 450 Acres.

VERY FAVOURITE PART.

Exceptionally desirable farming Estate on southern slope, highly farmed by present owner. Charming Cotswold stone residence, beautifully placed with lovely views. 3 reception, 5 bed, bath, electric light. Nice garden. Exceptional buildings. 2 cottages and bailiff's house. The whole forming a very complete and desirable property. Price and details of BENTALL, HORSLEY AND BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Kens. 0152).

VERY SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

Only Just in the Market. Inspect Quickly.

West Sussex - Hampshire
Borders



Beautiful Home of Charm and Character. XVth Century, now modernised with every convenience. 3 reception, 5 bed, fitted basins. Bath. Main electricity. Company's water. Pretty gardens and paddock. 9 ACRES. Fishing. Shooting. Golf. Vacant Possession. All in absolute perfect order.

FREEHOLD, £6,000.

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

BERKS & OXON BORDERS

MIDST LOVELY COUNTRY.

Wide-stretching views to Berkshire Downs.

CHARMING XVIIth-CENTURY SMALL STONE-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE

In perfect order. Lounge hall, 2 reception, 4-5 bedrooms, modern equipped bathroom. Main electricity. VERY ATTRACTIVE OLD-WORLD GARDENS, also SMALL FARM, in all about 25 ACRES.

Freehold with Possession £5,500

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

OXFORDSHIRE

Near Henley-on-Thames.



ABOUT 2 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Further particulars from: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

A MODERN RESIDENCE

Pleasantly situated with fine
views over open country. Near
bus route.

3 reception, 7 bed and dressing
rooms, 2 bathrooms. Com-
panies' electricity, gas and
water. Central heating. Garage
and outbuildings.

HARD TENNIS COURT
and lawns.

Fruit and kitchen gardens.

OXFORDSHIRE

Near Banbury

FOR SALE WITH OCCUPATION AFTER WAR

JACOBEAN RESIDENCE

built about 1626, by the Earl of
Rochester.

Lounge hall, billiards room,
3 reception rooms, 20 bed and
dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms.
Electric light. Main water and
central heating.

DELIGHTFUL OLD WORLD
GARDENS AND WELL-
TIMBERED PARKLANDS
GARAGES, STABLING AND
2 COTTAGES.



30 ACRES
TROUT FISHING

Further particulars from CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (Gros. 3131.)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481

RARE BARGAIN. Nr. Blackheath Common
COUNTRY POSITION, close to three stations,
20 minutes London. **SUPERIOR FAMILY
RESIDENCE** (3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom).
Central heating. Main services. 4-car garage. Cottage.
Well-timbered gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, and
4 ACRES. **FREEHOLD £4,200.** The antique and
modern furniture would be sold if required.—F. L. MERCER
AND CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance
in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

**ON HIGH RIDGE NEAR WADHURST
SUSSEX.** 500 feet up. Magnificent country SOUTH
TUNBRIDGE WELLS. **GENTLEMAN'S SMALL
COUNTRY ESTATE 62 ACRES**, with XVth Century
MODERNIZED RESIDENCE (3 reception, 5 bedrooms,
bathroom). Main water. Double garage. Cottage.
Pretty gardens, orchard. Productive dairy pasture.
£10,000 including live and dead stock. Possession.—
F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

**NORTH CORNWALL, Nr. ST. IVES BAY
QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.** View over glorious wooded
valley, 1 mile sea. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms (fitted basins),
bathroom. Main electricity. Garage. (2 Cottages let.) Walled
garden, orchard, and paddock, 4½ ACRES. **£3,750** for
quick sale.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

MERITING DESCRIPTION AS ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZED
HOMES IN THE MARKET

A SUPERB POSITION IN SURREY ON THE RIDGE OF HILLS
BETWEEN NUTFIELD AND LIMPSFIELD

About 500 feet above sea level. Glorious views. 30 minutes City and West End.

This is a house of Georgian character, and it is estimated that in the last ten years or so something like £12,000 has been
spent on improvements alone. 3 charming reception rooms (oak parquet floors), model domestic offices with staff sitting
room, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Attractive decorations. Central heating throughout. Fitted basins
in principal bedrooms. Main services. Entrance lodge and 2 exceptionally good cottages. Hard tennis court. Lovely
terraced gardens, orchard and paddock. The area is about

12 ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £15,000

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481

LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056.

By direction of the Trustees of the late Mrs. E. M. Watson-Kennedy.

THE WIVETON HALL ESTATE NEAR BLAKENEY, NORFOLK

This attractive **SMALL ESTATE** will be offered for **SALE by AUCTION**
IN JANUARY, 1944

The ESTATE includes a **SMALL-SIZED MANSION**, known as
WIVETON HALL

with charming gardens and grounds. Small Home Farm with Steward's House.

About 10 ACRES OF EXCELLENT FRUIT ORCHARDS

in full bearing. Arable and Pasture Land and Marshes. Excellent **AGRICULTURAL PREMISES**
(including up-to-date cow house), several well-built **BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES**, etc., the whole
extending to about

320 ACRES

THE HALL AND MAJORITY OF THE LAND ARE IN HAND AND WILL BE SOLD
By **ANDREWS & DEWING**, in conjunction with **LOFTS & WARNER**
WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Further particulars in due course of: Messrs. **ANDREWS & DEWING**, Auctioneers, Wells, Norfolk;
of Messrs. **LOFTS & WARNER**, 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1; or of Messrs. **JANSON, COBB,**
PEARSON & CO., Solicitors, 22 College Hill, E.C.4.



CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON

OF SHIREWSBURY (Tel.: 2061)

THE AGENTS FOR THE WEST

CHELTENHAM 7 MILES £3,950

POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT

MODERN HOUSE on Cotswolds, in lovely wooded
spot. 3 good reception, 5-6 bedrooms, bathroom.
Electric light. Central heating. Garage. Pretty wooded
grounds, 2 ACRES.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, as above.

A Lovely Unimpaired **COTSWOLD MANOR**

GLOS-WILTS BORDERS, in choice district. A modern-
ized but unspoiled Architectural Gem. 3-4 reception,
8 bed, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity. Cottage. Old
gardens. **25 ACRES. Price £9,000.**

Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

WILTSHIRE £5,000

GEORGE HOUSE, close village and 3½ miles good
town. Main line station. 3 reception, 5 bed, bath-
room. Main electricity, water and drains. Central heating.
6000-sq.-ft. garages, etc. Charming gardens and paddock.
5 ACRES.

CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON, as above.

HEREFORD-WORCS BORDERS

NETHERWOOD MANOR ESTATE NEAR TENBURY

An unique **AGRICULTURAL, RESIDENTIAL** and
SPORTING PROPERTY of about

665 ACRES

WITH FINE OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER

beautifully situated in centre of estate. Extensive farm
buildings. 5 cottages. Lovely woodlands. Rich lands.

2 Trout Pools and Stream Fine Shooting

VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE £21,500 FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON,
as above.

HEREFORD—GLOS—WORCS BORDERS

GENTLEMAN'S IDEAL SMALL DAIRY FARM
with **MODERNIZED HOUSE**, all in A.1 order.
Lovely country, between Ledbury and Tewkesbury.
Charming genuine black-and-white house, 4 bedrooms, 2
good reception, bathroom, w.c. Electric light, good water.
Aga cooker. Splendid buildings.

EXCELLENT WELL-WATERED LAND
132 ACRES.

PRICE £9,750 FREEHOLD, POSSESSION

Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON,
as above.

N. WALES £7,950

**LOVELY CONWAY VALLEY. FINE STONE-BUILT
RESIDENCE** in old matured grounds of 6 ACRES.
Large lounge hall, 3 good reception, 7-10 bed (2 h. and c.),
2 bathrooms, excellent offices (Aga cooker). Main elec-
tricity. Central heating. 2 garages and cottage. Possession.
Sole Agents: CHAMBERLAINE-BROTHERS & HARRISON.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)



TO BE SOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION

HERTS

Within 12 miles of Hyde Park Corner, yet in beautiful open country on the fringe of two large commons and well known woods. Bus route within 50 yards, and 1 mile from Tube terminus.

THIS UNIQUE SPECIMEN OF QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURE

WITH LOVELY OAK BEAMS AND PERIOD PANELLING.

6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Central heating.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. 4-ROOMED COTTAGE (LET)

CHARMING SECLUDED GARDEN. STABLING AND GARAGE.

PRICE £3,750

Inspected and strongly recommended by: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (41,732)

OTHER PROPERTIES FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

WOKING (best part)

MODERN HOUSE in first-class order inside and out. 3 sitting, 7 bed, 2 bath (basins in bedrooms). Main services. Central heating. 2½ ACRES. £6,000 FREEHOLD.

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (22,257)

ASHDOWN FOREST

3 sitting, 6 beds, bath. Main electricity and water. Garage. 1 ACRE. £2,500 FREEHOLD

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (32,733)

SURREY, NEAR GODALMING

FOURTEEN ACRE MARKET GARDEN HOLDING, with small house; 6 rooms, bath. Main electric light, gas, water. Good outbuildings. £3,750 FREEHOLD.

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (22,252)

NEAR WINCHESTER

SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE. 7 bed, 2 bath, 3 sitting. Main services. 2 ACRES. £4,250 FREEHOLD.

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (62,180)

HILLS NEAR TAUNTON

DELIGHTFUL LITTLE STONE-BUILT HOUSE. 3 sitting, 4 bed, bath. Wired for electricity. Outbuildings. 13 ACRES. Orchard, etc. £3,500 FREEHOLD.

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (73,179)

REDHILL (WRAY COMMON SIDE)

WELL-BUILT HOUSE IN SECLUDED POSITION. 4 sitting, 5 main (basins), 3 secondary beds, 3 bath. Central heating. All main services. Garage. Outbuildings. Cottage. 5½ ACRES. PRICE £6,000.

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (22,255)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.,

17, BLAGRAVE ST., READING.

Reading 4112.

NEAR WITNEY AND BURFORD

EXQUISITE LITTLE COTSWOLD HOUSE

OXON-GLOS BORDERS

350 ft. up, close to a beautiful village and with trout fishing and shooting adjacent.

BEAUTIFULLY FITTED COTSWOLD STONE HOUSE, easily managed, with Drive and Lodge Entrance and also secondary residence or annexe. Hall, cloakroom, large lounge, dining-room, maid's sitting-room and model offices, 5 bed and dressing (some with basins h. & c.), 2 bathrooms. In addition in annexe, lounge, 2 bedrooms and bathroom. Co.'s electricity, power and water. Central heating throughout. Aga cooker and Aga boiler. Entrance Lodge (let at £67 per year). Garage. Garden room. Lovely garden, orchard and paddock, under 5 ACRES, FREEHOLD £6,500. Low outgoings.—WELLESLEY-SMITH (as above).

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

In the beautiful Meon Valley.



THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE OF THE XVth CENTURY, carefully restored and improved and containing some genuine old oak. Hall, 3 reception and 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting-room. Aga cooker. Central heating. Electric light. Main and well water supply. Thatched-roof garage. Pleasure and kitchen gardens of nearly 2 ACRES.

FREEHOLD PRICE £4,500

Sole Agents: WALLER & KING, F.A.I., 22 and 23, Westwood Road, Southampton. Telephone: 74507. Telegrams: "Auctioneers, Southampton."

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams "Cornishmen, London"

SUSSEX-HANTS BORDERS. 8½ ACRES. ½ mile from station. 11 miles Winchester, 350 feet up. PICTURESQUE XVIIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE, modernised and in good order throughout. Lounge 24 ft. x 15 ft., billiard room 24 ft. x 20 ft., dining room 23 ft. x 12 ft. 6 in. Cloakroom, bathroom, 5 bedrooms (3 h. & c.). Main electricity and water. Telephone. Garage for two. Well-stocked gardens, lawns, Orchard and 6-ACRE PADDOCK. QUICK SALE DESIRED.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

(20,940)

£2,500 GARDENS or £3,500 18 ACRES

MERSEA ISLAND, high and dry position. Modern house, 4 bedrooms, bath, 2 reception, loggias. Prepared for electric light. Garage. Garden, fruit, etc. 18 ACRES land (farmed by W.A.C.). TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (2948.)

REIGATE. Facing open country; near bus. Well-built house, 2-3 reception, bath, 5 bedrooms. Main services. Attractive grounds.

£2,150 FREEHOLD

with possession.

—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,479A)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

AN ATTRACTIVE XVIIIth CENTURY COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE BOUGHTON ESTATE

Situated on the outskirts of the village of Geddington, 4 miles from Kettering (London Main Line, L.M.S. Railway), close to the Duke of Buccleuch's park at Boughton House.

BUILT OF STONE WITH SLATED ROOF.

The House contains: 8 bed and dressing rooms, 4 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, w.c.s., panelled dining hall and drawing room, library, servants' hall, kitchen, chauffeurs' rooms and the usual domestic offices. Main electricity. Own water with electric pump and water softener. Central heating. Drainage to septic tank. Garages. Loose boxes. Walled-in kitchen garden with greenhouses.



Gardener's cottage. Paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 7 ACRES

Further particulars from the ESTATE OFFICE, WEEKLEY, KETTERING.

SUPPLIES OF TIMBER FOR NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROTECTION OF THE LANDOWNER'S INTERESTS

Owing to the demand for Standing Timber, Owners and Agents are being continually approached for supplies.

It is essential to the interests of Landowners that parcels should be properly graded and measured before a sale is entered into.

To assist estates in this important matter we can place graders and measurers with lifelong experience at the service of Landowners or their Agents, carefully to select, grade and measure suitable timber to provide supplies without unduly destroying the woodlands or the amenities of the estate. Our Timber Department can also deal with the sale of the timber to the best advantage of the Landowner, complying with the Government Control Regulations.

Advice is given on replanting if required.

JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

Timber Surveyors

BRIDGE STREET, NORTHAMPTON

Tel.: 2615/6.

ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE

62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet
and Haslemere
OfficesMUCH SOUGHT AFTER DISTRICT
SURREY AND BERKS BORDERS

c.3

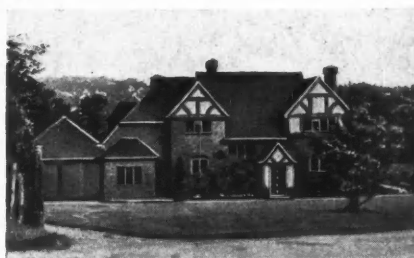


Direct access to first-class Golf Course and other sporting amenities.

ARTISTIC RESIDENCE

On side of hill, enjoying lovely views. 1½ miles Virginia Water Station. Excellent train service to London, 40 minutes.
Hall, cloak room, 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms (h. & c. all bedrooms). Modern conveniences. Planned for labour-saving. Central heating throughout. Gas and power. Double garage (heated). Lovely garden with wood and heatherland. extensive kitchen garden. In all about

3½ ACRES
FREEHOLD, WITH EARLY
POSSESSION



Selected and recommended by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807); and West Byfleet Office (Byfleet 149).

NORTH DEVON

c.2/3

Within 2 miles of well-known market town. Only ½ mile from station.



WELL-BUILT AND HANDSOME RESIDENCE

Facing due South and commanding fine views of rural scenery.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6-8 bedrooms, bathroom. Maids' sitting room. Gravitation water. Main electricity. Stabling. Garage. Excellent buildings. Lodge. Small farmery with cowhouse for six (approved for Grade A milk). INEXPENSIVE GARDEN AND GROUNDS, KITCHEN GARDEN, 2 ORCHARDS, AND MEADOWLAND, in all about

14 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,500

Strongly recommended by Owner's Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

ON VERGE OF LAKE DISTRICT

c.3

Amidst charming surroundings, about 300 feet above sea level, and about 8 miles from Windermere.



CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

4 reception, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Private water supply. Company's electric light. Central heating. Garage. Stabling, living room.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS WITH LAWNS, ORCHARD. WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, PADDOCK, WOODLAND. IN ALL ABOUT 8½ ACRES

FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR WITH A PORTION OF LAND

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

SUSSEX COAST

c.4

Direct access with private gate to beach. Sea views from bedroom windows.

MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE
RESIDENCE

SUBJECT OF CONSIDERABLE EXPENDITURE
Square hall, 4 reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Complete offices. Central heating. Independent hot water. Electric light. Modern drainage. Garage for 2 cars. Children's playroom. Various useful outbuildings.

MOST ATTRACTIVE BUT INEXPENSIVE
GROUNDS

with clipped yew hedges, grass verges, tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, orchard. In all about

4 ACRES. ONLY £8,500 FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)



SUSSEX COAST

c.2

Within two minutes of the sea. About a mile from an old-world village.

ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

3 reception rooms, billiard room. Sun parlour. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen. Garage for two cars with flat of 3 rooms, bathroom and kitchen over it.

MAIN WATER. ELECTRICITY. DRAINAGE.

GARDENS AND GROUNDS OF ABOUT

1½ ACRES

FREEHOLD £3,500

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)

FOR POST-WAR OCCUPATION

5 MILES TUNBRIDGE WELLS

c.2

In beautiful country and enjoying fine views.

A LOVELY ELIZABETHAN HOUSE

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 11 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating.

STABLES, GARAGES, 3 COTTAGES (each with bath). GOOD OUTBUILDINGS. WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS. HARD TENNIS COURT. ORCHARD, WOODLAND AND PASTURE

In all about 90 ACRES

HOUSE UNDER REQUISITION AND REMAINDER ALL LET (EXCEPT ONE COTTAGE)

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

RECOMMENDED AS ONE OF THE MOST SATISFYING HOMES IN THE SOUTH
HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

CANTERBURY

c.2

On outskirts of the city yet handy for the business centre.



A GEORGIAN HOUSE

4 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom. All main services. Central heating. GARAGE. STABLES. OUTBUILDINGS AND 2 COTTAGES. GARDEN, GROUNDS AND PADDOCK
In all about 5 ACRES

FREEHOLD £5,000

OWNER WILLING TO STAY ON AS TENANT FOR DURATION
HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

BOURNEMOUTH:
 ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.
 H. INSLEY-FOX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
 R. ALEC HAMBRO.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS,
 BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:
 ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.
BRIGHTON:
 A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

BORDERS OF THE NEW FOREST

5 miles from a Market Town. 16 miles from Bournemouth.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

Standing 165 feet above Sea Level.

4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen and offices.
 Electric lighting plant. Garage. Stabling. 2 Bungalows.

THE GROUNDS INCLUDE KITCHEN GARDEN AND GRASSLAND, THE
 WHOLE EXTENDING TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

9 ACRES

PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

FOR SALE

SOUTHAMPTON OUTSKIRTS

VERY PROFITABLE PARTLY DEVELOPED BUILDING
 ESTATE

READY FOR IMMEDIATE POST-WAR ACTIVITY.

FREEHOLD

Main drainage, water, gas and electricity. Level. Some roads made and sewered.
 Large number of Houses already built and sold.

ABOUT 263 PLOTS, PLUS VALUABLE SHOP SITES, AND
 3 COTTAGES

PRICE £21,000 FOR THE WHOLE

USUAL PRE-WAR SELLING VALUE ABOUT £120 PER SITE.
 GENUINE BARGAIN.

Fox & Sons, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH

Close to Meyrick Park Golf Links and centre of the town.

A DISTINCTIVE LABOUR - SAVING SMALL RESIDENCE

DESIGNED BY AN
 ARCHITECT

and containing

3 BEDROOMS (h. & c. basins),

2 BATHROOMS

2 RECEPTION ROOMS (WITH
 BEAMED CEILINGS AND BRICK
 FIREPLACES)



SUN PARLOUR,
 KITCHEN WITH SENTRY AND
 POTTERTON BOILERS.
 BRICK GARAGE.
 ALL MAIN SERVICES
 TASTEFULLY LAID OUT GARDEN

PRICE £2,850
 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply to the sole Agents:
 Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch
 Road, Bournemouth.

By direction of the Executor of the Will, Dr. R. S. FREELAND, deceased.

BROCKENHURST, HANTS

On the main Southern Railway to Waterloo and Bournemouth, 18 miles from Bournemouth.

THE CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

HARTING, BROADLANDS, BROCKENHURST

comprising the MODERATE SIZED
 RESIDENCE, containing 6 bedrooms,
 bathroom, 2 reception rooms, domestic
 offices.

Excellent stabling. All services available.
 Delightful gardens.

ALSO TWO PASTURE FIELDS.
 BUILDING SITE, 4 OLD-WORLD
 COTTAGES



The whole extending to an area of just over
 13 ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE
 RESIDENCE, STABLES, GARDENS,
 AND OTHER PROPERTIES IN HAND
 ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE

To be offered for SALE BY AUCTION
 in 7 lots at the RESIDENCE on
 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1943,
 at 3 o'clock (unless previously sold
 privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. JACKSON & SONS,
 Ringwood and Fordingbridge, Hants.
 Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS,
 Bournemouth, Southampton, Brighton.

THE FURNISHINGS OF THE RESI-
 DENCE WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION
 UPON THE PREMISES ON THURSDAY
 DECEMBER 9th, 1943.

NEAR WIMBORNE, DORSET

In delightful rural setting, 2½ miles from the Minster Market Town. 6½ miles from
 Bournemouth. Commanding extensive views over delightful country.

AN OLD-WORLD TYPE OF NORFOLK REED THATCHED SMALL RESIDENCE

CAREFULLY PLANNED BY AN ARCHITECT AND POSSESSING THE ACME
 OF COMFORT.

4 bedrooms (each with basins, h. & c.), well appointed bathroom. Lounge, 31 ft. by
 17 ft. 9 ins. having beamed ceiling. Dining room, circular sun lounge, excellent domestic
 offices.

Main water, central heating, petrol gas plant, garage for two cars.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS ARE OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY AND
 INCLUDE EXCELLENT WOODLAND, PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDENS,
 FLOWER BEDS, ROCKERIES, WATER GARDEN AND PASTURE LAND.

The whole extending to an area of about

11 ACRES PRICE £6,000 FREEHOLD

For further particulars apply: Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

MESSRS. FOX & SONS

Estate Agents

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, BRIGHTON

have large numbers of applications for country properties of
 all descriptions, particularly in the NEW FOREST AREA and
 in all districts of HAMPSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, SOMERSET,
 DORSET and SUSSEX

OWNERS or their SOLICITORS are invited to communicate with the Firm at their
 HEAD OFFICES, 44/52 OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH;
 2, GIBBS ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON; or 117, WESTERN ROAD, BRIGHTON.

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH. (11 BRANCH OFFICES)

The Sure Safeguard against Soil Exhaustion

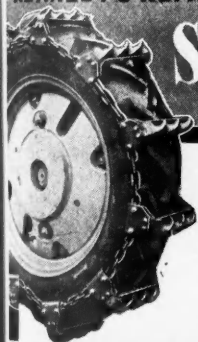


... continues to
maintain Britain's
Fertile Fields and
Food Production

Technical information free from

BRITISH BASIC SLAG LTD., 97 WEST HILL, PUTNEY HEATH, LONDON, S.W.15

KENNEDY & KEMPE



SPIRAL STRAKES

MAXIMUM PULL MAXIMUM GRIP

Under all conditions on pneumatics. The strake tread is over the tyre, not on side of wheel, maintaining a clean furrow in ploughing. Spiral tread minimises disturbance of soil or grassland. Prices including tensioner and delivery nearest station.

7.00 x 24 - £14.	8.00 x 24 - £14.5.6.
9.00 x 24 - £16.	9.00 x 36 - £19.
10.00 x 28 - £15.	11.25 x 24 - £15.17.6.
11.25 x 28 - £18.12.6.	

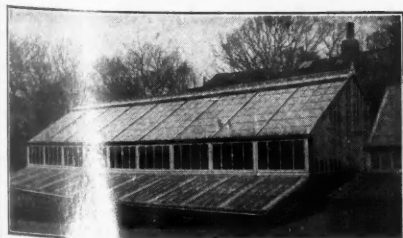
KENNEDY & KEMPE

LONGPARISH, ANDOVER, HANTS.

Phone: Longparish, 224

*Grams: "Kennedy, Longparish"

MESSINGER & COMPANY, LIMITED.



Owing to war time conditions, we are not able to supply glasshouses but we look ahead to

VICTORY

and to resuming the business for which we have been famed for nearly a century.

Addressee:

Works:orough.

London Office: 122, Victoria Street, S.W.1
Tel. Vic. 5409

INSECTICIDES

ITP

FERTILISERS

"The Way of Today"

THE WAY OF TODAY FOR THE
CROPS OF TOMORROW

TOMCROP is a Scientific Fertilizer and Food for tomatoes.

More Tomatoes — Better Quality.

VEGICROP contains a very high proportion of organic ingredients.

Only organic fertilizers feed the soil as well as the plants.

SOLUTONE is soluble blood, being 90% soluble. Contains a high percentage of nitrogen.

A powerful tonic for plants suffering a check in growth especially for green vegetables checked by cold.

Beneficial to all plants.

WINTER AND SPRING WASH

Spray your fruit trees with I.T.P. Winter and Spring Wash at leaf fall and before Spring budding.

LIQUID DERRIS

Original makers of Liquid Derris. I.T.P. The only Derris in Solution.

DERRIS POWDER

Use I.T.P. Derris Powder when a liquid spray of Derris in Solution is not possible.

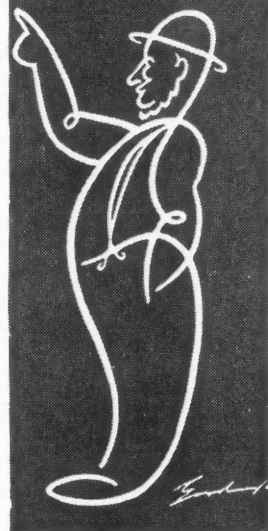
CALOMEL DUST

Protects your vegetables against Cabbage Root Fly, and Onion Maggot.

CLUB ROOT CONTROL

WEED KILLER

Get I.T.P. Brands at your usual shop.



INTERNATIONAL TOXIN PRODUCTS LTD
NORTHWICH CHESHIRE



THERE'S THE POST! Train, plane, ship, car, may all have helped to bring these letters from far places, but their safe delivery at last owes thanks to the dependable anonymous hand that pushes them through the letter-box. By the same token remember that many a roving transport vehicle clocks in to time day after day because unknown workers have laboured faithfully to make our plugs the trusty things they are.

AC - SPHINX SPARKING PLUGS



McVITIE & PRICE'S *Digestive*

Although our Festive Season must once again be chastened by austerity and although you wish for more McVitie Biscuits when for vital reasons more cannot be forthcoming, still we can send with heightened hope and confidence the immemorial Greeting—'A Happy Christmas and a Glad New Year!'



COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIV. No. 2445

NOVEMBER 26, 1943



Marcus Adams

THE HON. PATRICIA STOURTON

Miss Stourton is the only daughter of Lord and Lady Mowbray, of Allerton Park, Knaresborough. A débutante at this year's Queen Charlotte's Ball, Miss Stourton, after taking secretarial training, is working at the Foreign Office

COUNTRY LIFE

EDITORIAL OFFICES:
2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET
COVENT GARDEN,
W.C.2.

Telegrams: Country Life, London
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

ADVERTISEMENTS AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES:
TOWER HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
W.C.2.
Telephone: Temple Bar 4363



The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2d. Canada 1½d. Elsewhere abroad 2d.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

"FOOD, WORK AND HOMES"

LORD WOOLTON'S scope, as Minister of Reconstruction, might be summed up, in an adaptation of the Prime Minister's slogan for the post-war period: "from Food to Work and Homes." In the Ministry of Food Lord Woolton has shown the vigour, grasp of essentials, and humanity which his new task postulates; also clear insight into the position that agriculture, as the natural source of fresh foods, must occupy in a sound nutritional basis of life. "I put agriculture," he declared in the House of Lords last February, "alongside the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force as the fourth side of the defensive square," and trusted we had learnt that, no less than the other three, this vital defence service must be maintained in peace. This is reassuring, coming from the Minister whose chief tasks will be implementing the Government's vague promises and co-ordinating the mass of detailed recommendations contained in the departmental Reports covering the issues involved in Reconstruction.

From Food, then, on which we may anticipate his supporting a long-term plan for high nutrition with the corollaries of regular ploughing and organised marketing, Lord Woolton passes to planning the provision of Work, on which depend the location, type, and construction of Homes, and the visions of Sir William Beveridge. Reconstruction, in effect, must be but another word for national planning, on which, as Lord Balfour of Burleigh reminded the House of Lords again recently, the efficient planning of industry and of homes depends equally. Whether the circle formed by these intertwined, but each individually vital, issues will be a vicious one, or will serve as the foundation for a monument to national virtue, depends on the sureness and speed with which Lord Woolton is able to carry his colleagues in the Government to its resolution. Lord Balfour maintained, and the Lords supported him, that the first step towards national planning must be the transfer of land values—that is, decisive action along the lines recommended in the Uthwatt Report—and definite decisions on the location of industries as outlined in the Barlow Report. Not till this essential framework of reconstruction is settled can local authorities, from London to Little Snoring, make a single plan with certainty for the use of an acre of ground or the character of a single building.

It will be for Lord Woolton, in consultation with the departmental Ministers, to evolve a time-schedule: a lay-out pattern from their prognostications on such varied matters as overseas trade, the future balance of heavy and

light industries, transport organisation, the supply of building materials and labour, the maintenance of a fertile soil, and the best distribution of population. An administrative Hercules would pardonably blench at the sight of such labours. By way of a start, the most that Lord Snell was able to promise on the Government's behalf was that an announcement on the Scott proposals on land utilisation in rural areas is to be made during the next session, and to re-affirm that the principles of the Uthwatt Report are accepted. He added, somewhat naively, that, when once the Government knew precisely what they wanted to do, it would be a simple matter to select special objectives. Lord Woolton is to help the Government decide.

THE SMELL OF A COLD MORNING

THE smell of a cold morning
When the trees are blue-bare and the twigs
rotten
Will be remembered when winter is forgotten.

When he was young he would go deep into the forest
Where the air was blue with woodmen's fires
And the faggots were stacked like corn under the trees.
He would walk through thickets and clearings,
chasing desires,
Following tracks, nut-picking, swinging from branches . . .
His senses awakened, wary, boyish, uncaring.

So it was that cold morning twenty years after,
Landing in Germany, alone in the listening wilderness,
He stood smelling the morning, suddenly alert,
After long anger and hurt, to the sounds of his childhood—
Streams running, leaves falling, twigs rotten,
Wind's laughter. . . . Stood entranced, all anger forgotten.

JOHN WRIGHT.

LANDSCAPE AND INDUSTRY

THE combination of a huge quarry and surface digging for cement in the heart of the Peak District, with a factory emitting dust and smoke, rightly aroused the antagonism of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and public opinion generally. Out of the conflict between national necessity and scenic heritage has issued the most important landscape scheme since Marmaduke Milestone replanned Lord Littlebrain's park at *Headlong Hall*. Listening to Mr. G. A. Jellicoe explaining his plan for Messrs. G. and T. Earle's works, at the Royal Society last week, imagination pictured "Capability" Brown and Humphry Repton explaining their proposed "improvements" to the Georgian aristocracy. "Here, those ugly excavations for clay are transformed, you see, into beautiful lakes, edged with woods; a golf course and playing-fields replace those refuse tips; and the quarry, if you make it in the shape of a horseshoe, will not interrupt the contours of these bare hills. Your Lordship will, of course, be dead by then, but posterity will bless you." The big point is that his Lordship's place was taken by a Board of Directors. We will illustrate and describe this important revival of the great English art of landscape design in a future issue. Here we can only congratulate the parties on a most welcome demonstration of the fact that industry and beauty need not be antagonistic. It proves the contention of the Scott Report that changes in land use can be not only undetrimental but beneficial, both scenically and socially, if planned from the outset with an eye to aesthetic values, and that, in the Institute of Landscape Architects, this country has now a professional body as capable as its counterpart in the U.S.A., consultation with whom now precedes any big industrial undertaking.

ARE WE "CASHING IN"?

THE suggestion recently made at county branch meetings of the National Farmers' Union that the Government's ploughing and cropping policy during war-time constitutes a definite and dangerous drain on the fertility of

the land must of course be taken seriously. As Mr. Hudson said a few months ago, if it were true it would be disastrous. But he is satisfied that, on a balance, it is not true. Local discussions show that experiences differ, from the growing of many more sale crops in rotation than would ever be thought of in peace-time, to the complaint that ploughing-up is being overdone and that the new system of farming is "utterly unsuited to the area." The Government are satisfied that, over the country as a whole, it is responsible for the million extra tons of bread corn produced this year. They are equally satisfied that, far from exhausting fertility, the system is in the long run bound to increase it. For a few years they cannot be proved to be right. Modern science and recent experience justify their belief, however; and the best that can be done to satisfy those farmers who support a general scepticism by producing local "border-line" cases is to see that the controlling W.A.E.C.s are, as we said last week, judicious as well as enthusiastic in their application of the ploughing-up policy. The importance might also be emphasised to the individual farmer of bringing his management into gear with the requirements of a novel practice of fertility production.

FARM LAND FOR BATTLE PRACTICE

IT is unfortunate in one way, perhaps, that within the narrow coastlines of this country we have not larger areas where the land is so unproductive that its sudden isolation for purposes of battle training would make no perceptible difference either to food production or to the life of the rural population. In peacetime such a suggestion might be considered highly unorthodox, but to-day we have to consider the paramount importance of continuous training not only for the Army but for all arms engaged in the rehearsal of combined operations. Little imagination is required to envisage the importance of such training for the operations of the near future, and those who, in coastal and other agricultural districts, are being asked to suffer inconvenience or to undergo serious sacrifices are hardly likely to be in any doubt as to the reason or as to its importance. On the other hand, there is plenty of evidence that their hardships will be reduced to a minimum and that the unavoidable claims to compensation will be met promptly and with every possible consideration. The loss entailed in agricultural production cannot of course be avoided and must be made up for by more intensive cultivation elsewhere. The individuals involved will reflect that adequate and realistic training is the sole way to rapid and decisive action and the reduction of subsequent casualties.

PAM BARTON

IN such times as these, we have often to mourn those who were young and full of life, some of them famous on fields of play. Even so the death of Miss Pamela Barton, while on duty with the W.A.A.F., will seem to many people, both those who knew her and those who had only watched her on the links, peculiarly sad. She had already crowded into her 26 years many achievements, for she was but 17 when she first reached the final of the Ladies' Championship and but 19 when she won it at Southport. Her finest feat was in 1936 when she went, a lone crusader, to the United States and won the Championship there, a victory perhaps to be fully appreciated only by those who have tried to play their best in a strange land, however hospitable. After that her game seemed for a while to deteriorate, as some people thought because she sat too humbly at the feet of her teachers and did not trust sufficiently to her own natural powers. However, she came back into her kingdom in 1939 and might have looked forward to many more triumphs. As it was she threw herself at once and whole-heartedly into her war work and was only seen once or twice on the links in matches for good causes. Pam, as everyone called her, was natural, simple and friendly, as free from false modesty as from conceit, and she leaves a memory which many will affectionately cherish.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES...

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE other day in the ranks of the Home Guard I met a retired officer from a defunct, or, let us hope, temporarily moribund, Irish regiment with which I had served many years ago in the little military town of Buttevant, Co. Cork. In those days, when "drilling" of newly-joined subalterns was considered an essential part of their early training, a young man doing his first turn as orderly officer of the day had a worrying time, as the senior subaltern to whom he went for instructions would insist on a whole variety of impossible and ridiculous tasks which had to be performed, from inspecting the colonel's kitchen, and asking an irate Irish cook if she had any complaints, to taking the adjutant's wife's pet dog out for exercise.

On the occasion when this particular officer joined at Buttevant in the '90s he was told by the senior subaltern in a stern manner that as the regiment had a reputation for good shooting this chief duty as orderly officer would be to shoot a couple of snipe without leaving barracks, and that failure to accomplish this meant a round of port for the whole mess. Until an officer had performed this feat he could not be regarded as fit to hold the Queen's commission. I imagine that Buttevant happens to be the one military station in the British Isles where it is just possible to carry out this task, for, on the southern side of the walls round the barracks, there is low-lying marshy land which does hold a few snipe sometimes. In any case the almost impossible was achieved on this occasion, for the new subaltern, in fear and trembling lest he should fail in this vital task at the outset of his career, took charge of the afternoon's recruits' parade, together with all the available batmen in barracks, and sent the odd 50 men out under a capable N.C.O. to drive the marsh. After many attempts a few snipe were put over the walls at great altitude, and the new subaltern from a stance on the roof of a building managed eventually to bring down two of them. No one was more surprised than the senior subaltern when the birds were produced as he was dressing for dinner, but he had an unpleasant interview the following morning when the adjutant had quite a lot to say about encouraging new subalterns to go out shooting during their tour of duty as orderly officer, and taking with them the whole of the recruits' parade.

* * *

NO particular incident in connection with my first tour of duty as orderly officer recalls itself to my memory, but I have a very vivid recollection of my first day at sea in a big sailing-ship when, during the bustle of hoisting topsails, the senior cadet felt in all his pockets, and then told me to go and ask the boatswain for the key of the keelson. The boatswain when asked felt in all his pockets also, muttering he had had it a moment ago, and then remembered suddenly he had handed it to the carpenter who wished to get his tools out of the keelson. The carpenter in his shop searched among the confusion of nails, hammers and screws, but could not find it, and then recalled that the sailmaker had got it.

From the sailmaker I was sent to the steward and then to other members of the crew, never realising my innocence that my leg was being used until I went on to the poop and asked the white-looking old captain for it. As he was deaf I had to repeat my request



M. S. Wood

AFTER LUNCH: A BRITISH RED SQUIRREL SHOWING CHARACTERISTIC FADED TAIL OF LATE SUMMER

several times to the delight of the crew, and then there was a sudden explosion of wrath during which I learnt that the keelson is that internal part of the ship which holds the ribs in position to the keel, and that it cannot be unlocked, neither has there ever been a key made to fit it!

* * *

AN American correspondent, who in normal times comes over to Scotland every autumn for the grouse season, gives it as his opinion that the increase of vermin in this country is largely due to game preservation, and the consequent reduction in the numbers of stoats and weasels. He says that he shocked his guests at a shooting party in August, 1939, when war was certain, by saying that the Government should at once breed 100,000 stoats, and put a pair down on every farm in the country where there were too many rabbits in the fields and too many rats round the ricks. It is difficult to say definitely of what the daily ration of a stoat consists, but it is generally agreed that he prefers fur to feather and that,

when rabbits are short on the market, he pays attention to the rats.

In our particular corner of the land, a little peninsula jutting into the New Forest—consisting of a farm and two small holdings—our almost complete freedom from the rat plague is due probably to a strain of very fecund semi-wild cats who breed in the woodstacks and barns, and who fend for themselves. They are very tough-looking creatures and appear to be capable of any crime of violence, but there has never been any suggestion that they take chickens and ducks, though they are seen frequently in the neighbourhood of the pens. Cat-lovers and ardent members of cruelty-to-animals organisations have said that these poor hungry-looking animals are a disgrace and that something should be done about it, but none of us in the area is responsible for their origin and none of us wishes to adopt them. The only remedy therefore would be to shoot them, and if the cats themselves have a vote in this matter I imagine they would veto the suggestion. Meanwhile they are certainly pulling their weight in the war effort.

LADY HIPPISELEY: HER DAY BOOK, 1814

By THE REV. JOCELYN J. ANTROBUS

TURBANNED and imperious, Lady Hippiisley still dominates the dining-room of Ston Easton Park, Somerset, much as she presided over the dinner-table of that apartment 130 years ago. Doubtless she was known to her contemporaries, in the phraseology of their day, as *maitresse femme*, but a young lady who passed a few days under her roof as her guest, dubs her still more aptly as *femme grenadière*.

From her *Day Book* one may judge that she was born to command, and her rule in the fine old Adam house, within 13 miles of Bath, lasted for half a century. She was of course to the manner born—Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Thomas Horner of Mells, and she took to husband a neighbouring squire, Henry Hippiisley Cox, of Ston Easton, M.P. for Somerset.

Her first marriage brought her riches, for Henry, dying in 1796, devised his estates for life to his widow. Her second marriage brought her honours, for, finding the Hippiisley stock both pleasant and profitable, she married, five years after her husband's death, a kinsman of his, Sir John Cox Hippiisley, thereby, except for the addition of a title, changing her name merely by the omission of the letter E.

Sir John, who was an urbane and wide-minded man, has left a name to posterity as a not unsuccessful amateur diplomatist. Standing well at the Vatican, he was enabled to render valuable service to the last of the Stuarts, Prince Henry, the Cardinal York. The invasion of Italy by Napoleon reduced this unfortunate prelate well nigh to beggary, but owing to the well-timed intervention of Sir John on his behalf, a pension of £4,000 a year was granted to him by the Crown, which supported the Cardinal's latter years in comfort.

Whether Sir John was more than her ladyship's "husband at home" remains a matter of doubt. Her *Day Book* at any rate dispels any illusion that Sir John interfered in household matters. Doubtless she had her peculiarities. Tradition tells that she kept a tame bear, whose ring on the stable door still exists and the site of whose grave is still marked; she maintained her own laboratory for scientific experiments, the stench from which was so appalling that Sir John insisted on the walling-up of the passage connecting the laboratory with the rest of the house. But perhaps that which struck the neighbours most with wonderment was that she had her own private bathroom on the ground floor, and that she descended to her ablutions to a bath sunk in the floor, beneath a ceiling of blue stucco, studded with golden stars, and surrounded by plaster statues of doubtful quality.

Unmoved by the crash of empires, and unheeding of the doom in Russia hanging over the conqueror of Europe, in the January of 1814 Lady Hippiisley proceeds with Olympian aloofness to draw up Rules for her Household. They deal in the first place with the indoor domestics.

(1) The Housekeeper is expected to see rules implicitly followed, as well as to set an example by obeying them herself.

(2) No Maidservant is to go out without applying to the Housekeeper for leave, also to account for any person who may occasionally call on them; the fewer the better.

(3) No Manservant is allowed under any pretence whatever to go into the kitchen, with the exception of the Footman, who goes about breakfast and tea, and he is not to remain longer than the immediate business may require.

(4) All Servants who have an occasion to speak to the Cook may deliver their message through the Window from which the dinners are served.

(5) Neither Strangers nor any person from the village are allowed to go into the kitchen, as they may wait in the Archway, until they obtain the answer required.

(6) The Cook will keep one key of the Larder, the Housekeeper the other, but the former is not allowed to give away any scraps of meat, etc., but when there are poor people

apply, the Cook is to send the Housekeeper to dispense to their wants.

(7) A small Lanthorn is to be given to each Maid which she is to go about the house with, and to use in going to bed and on no account to deviate from this safe rule.

(8) The Breakfast is at 9 a.m.; the Dinner at half after one, but as there occasionally must be Servants out with the Family, it has long been settled that Servants, so employed, should have their Dinner served to them, after it comes out of the Parlour and at no other time.

(9) The Maids are to have their allowance of Beer, a pint—served them after Dinner, in the Kitchen.

(10) No washing allowed the Maids, excepting a certain proportion of those articles of the Cooks dress, supposed to be dirtied in her Kitchen business. A proper proportion of Soap and Starch to be allowed them by the Housekeeper to wash their Cloths with, themselves.

(11) In Summer particularly, and when there is sufficient time for Needlework, the Maids are to mend the Linen or any other work.

(12) The two House Maids or any other under Servant Maid, who may chance to be in the House, are to set *entirely* in the little room by the Housekeepers; in short no one is to set in the Kitchen, but the Cook and Kitchen Maid.

(13) Once every month Martha Kingman is allowed to come to clean the Hall Pewter, and sometimes she is sent for by the Butler to clean Bottles, but as helper or Charwoman she is never to come in, except with express of Lady Hippiisley, and it is to be observed that never but on extraordinary occasions, will this be allowed.

(14) At Ten O'clock the Kitchen Fire and all lights are to be extinguished, and all Maids are to go to Bed, except when one of the Housemaids is to set up to warm Beds; in such case they are to set up alternately.

(15) The Board Wages at Ston Easton are usually 6/- per week with vegetables from the garden, Small Beer, Coal and Candle, but since each has been so very much dearer, it has been risen to 7/-, which is to go back to the former sum, on the reduction of the price of Bread, Meat etc.

(16) No Tradesman working either in or about the House is to be allowed Beer, or any occasional person coming to the House, unless a Tenant or Servant should call or be sent. N.B. The key of the small Beer is to be kept by one Servant (usually by Peter), who is responsible for the consumption.

(17) No relations or friends of either of the maids are allowed to stay in the House under any pretence, it having been too much the practice to let in people from the Village during the absence of the Family.

(18) The Dairy Maid though necessarily under the management of the Bailiff, respecting that part of the business immediately belonging to the Farm, yet which is equally under the control of the Housekeeper, as touching her Moral conducts, cleanliness, etc., the whites which is served from the Dairy to the House. Her Wages and Board Wages are paid quarterly by the Bailiff. An assistant girl is allowed her at 6/- per week, who is to bring up the Butter and Cream to the House every morning, soon after eight.

(19) The Laundry Maid lives also entirely out of the House, but lives in a cottage of ours, rent free, and is found in Mangle, Tabs, Post and Lines, Ironing Cloths, etc., and all the apparatus of a Laundry, but nothing else; she finding Candle, Coal, Soap at the salary of £6 6s. 0d. per month for washing the Household Linen, Sir John's, Lady Hippiisley's, Miss Hippiisley's and the Housekeeper's.

(20) The Gardener's wife has nothing to do



ELIZABETH ANNE HORNER LADY HIPPISELEY

with the house, nor has any claims in it, though once Sheets were improperly demanded.

(21) The Groom's Wife has no claims in the House—she is often employed to do work in the House, as well as at home, but this is through the special orders of Lady Hippiisley.

(22) The Bailiff and Gardener live out of the House, the former always comes to Dinner etc., on Sundays.

(23) If Farmers, Tradesmen and Servants call on business, or are sent here on a message, it is usual to offer them a Horn of Beer—if from a distance, something to eat. People above the common should be shown into the Housekeeper's Room.

(24) No common Tradesmen or Labourers should dine or be in the Hall with the exception of M. Matthews the Glazier, or Gait the Furrier, who both come from a distance and are allowed to dine in the Hall.

(25) If any Servant introduces or permits the use of Spirits or Tobacco into the Hall, his allowance of strong Beer shall be taken off for a week.

(26) The Hall Cloth etc., to be laid and taken off by the Postilion, who is to come in a quarter of an hour before Dinner for this purpose.

(27) The men to keep their clothes in the Press appropriated to their use: none of the best Clothes, in which they wait, should be kept in the stables.

(28) Every Servant to take care of their own knife and fork, except those of the Butler and Housekeeper and for strangers, which the Boy and Kitchen Girl should clean and take care of.

(29) All wages to be paid 1st May and November. No perquisites allowed throughout the House.

(30) It is expected that all Servants are quiet and regular in their conduct, and that they should not go out without leave. Stable Servants are equally included in these rules, from which either in Town, Country or Watering places, they are not to imagine themselves in any degree exempt.

(31) The Stable Servants are to go in their Liveries to Church like the rest, and wait at Table on Sundays and when there is company.

Finding evidently that these Rules were not sufficiently stringent for the proper regulation of her Household, Lady Hippiisley proceeded later on in 1814 to draw up some Revised Rules for the Butler.

(1) The Hall breakfast at 8. Dinner ½ past 1, except when there is Evening Service.

on which Sunday as the Service is, half past two, the Hall Dinner is at one.

(2) The Supper is at 8 p.m. from Michaelmas Day to the time of our going up to Town, but from our return from Town to Michaelmas at 9 o'clock. All Servants except the Butler and Housekeeper and those in waiting, to go to bed at 10 o'clock, at which hour the Hall and Kitchen etc., are to be empty and all Fires and Candles extinguished, if any Servant chooses to set up, the Butler has orders to send them to Bed. The two Footmen to take their turn of alternate nights to set up.

(3) If any Servants are unnecessarily impunctual to the regular hour, they are not to be allowed to come in when the dinner is partly over, but in such cases of want of order, to go entirely without their dinner or beer. It is presumed that no Servant would attempt to set down to Dinner uncombed, or with dirty clothes on hands; if such an indecorum should occur, the Butler should turn them out.

(4) The Beer allowance to the men is at present 2 Horns (3 half-pints) after Dinner, none after Supper. The Maids have two horns after Dinner, which is to be served to them in a small Can in the Kitchen—they have none after supper.

Indeed the question of the cellar loomed very large in Lady Hippisley's eyes, and much vigilance was exercised that there should be no undue leakage. Wine, to say nothing of beer, played a much larger part in the life of the early parts of the century than in that of to-day, and the charge of the cellar was no light work.

In the February of 1813 Lady Hippisley notes: "There having been an enormous consumption of Small Beer during our absence, at the rate of two quarts for the Maid a day, orders were given that Peter should in future keep the key: no Beer to be allowed to Labourers or those who beat Carpets, help brewing etc.—Farmer Merchants excepted."

Consequently she drew up rules for the cellar.

(1) The Cellar Book to be brought to Lady Hippisley at the end of each month. N.B. No Wine to be allowed in Housekeeper's room without special order, or for the Kitchen use. Wine of inferior quality should be given. The Store Cellar should be open as seldom as possible; it has been usual therefore to take out a certain proportion of each Wine and enter it into the Cellar Book.

(2) A regular Book shall be kept of the Beer Cellar, as well as of the Wine; of the time and quantity brewed of Malt and Hops, and an account kept of each vessel as it is tapped.

(3) The average of Strong Beer consumed has been 16 Hogsheads; some years it has only been 14. 8 Hogsheads of strong Beer should be brewed every half year to keep the stock up. The small Beer, which is brewed after the strong, should be in the same proportion; sometimes two more Hogsheads of small Beer has been wanted, in which case they should be brewed for the Parlour.

Lady Hippisley appends a note to these instructions, giving the quantity of Hops used in 1814 (presumably for the Hogshead) as 50 lb. for strong beer, 7 lb. for ale and 12 lb. for small beer.

We have some idea of the appearance of the servants, over whose well-being the Lady of the House brooded with so much care, in a charming picture by Beech, of four of the household domestics, which still hangs over the sideboard.

The personages depicted are the housekeeper, the bailiff, the still-room maid, and the under-keeper. Why these menials should have been selected for portraiture, we cannot surmise at this distance, but the group is extremely attractive and well composed.

The housekeeper, in a mitch cap and white linen gown, adorned by small sprigs of blue flowers, and cambric ruffles on the sleeves, is seated at a table in converse with the bailiff over the household accounts, while the under-keeper, to the left, has apparently just packed a big game addressed to a relation at Peamore in Devon.

Between these two groups stands the still-room maid nonchalantly leaning against the door, and well aware that, with her Dolly Varden hat and frilled gown, she is the most attractive figure in the composition.

Apart from the beauty of the group, it is a very interesting indication of how the servants of the early nineteenth century were dressed.

Lady Hippisley lays down with a good deal of precision what the liveries were and how often they were accorded:

The Footmen. Best Livery Coat—Yellow Waistcoat and Lace, Black Vellyet Breeches and Crest Buttons, as well as Plain Blue Frock—A Blue Jacket and striped waistcoat, Glazed Hat with Lace band. N.B. Cocked Laced Hats are sometimes given, but this is a mere matter of fancy and in no respect to be claimed.

Postilion. Two plain Blue Frock Suits with Yellow waistcoats; either two pair of Corderoy Breeches, or one plain Black and the other Corderoy. 2 Hats, one Lace Band, one plain. A Driving Jacket once in two years; a plain Blue Great Coat; a Fustian Stable Waistcoat.

Keeper. A green Plush Coat with Crest Buttons, a Green Cloth Waistcoat, a pair of Buckskin Breeches once in two years—a gold laced Hat. Two Fustian Shooting Jackets every year. N.B. The Livery Suits are to be taken into constant wear on our coming to Town, and while the one new suit is had in May, they are to continue wearing until we quit Town. This is also to be understood that no Servants at the end of the twelve months are to have their old Clothes, yet if they leave or are obliged to be dismissed before the Clothes are done, they are not to expect any.

From the foregoing rather stringent regimen of the household we may have imagined that Ston Easton Park was a place of all work and no play. This, however, was not so, and even Lady Hippisley herself occasionally relaxed, and she proves herself, even if austere and economical, a woman of bounty in season and of charity according to her lights.

Her Christmas festivities are documented with the same care as her economies, and doubtless her dependents had their compensations at the Festive Season.

Under "Xmas" she notes:

On the first day of the year, the Servants usually have a Goose for dinner, and Watson and his wife have been invited.

Michaelmas Day they have Fires in the Hall and have a Goose for dinner.

On Xmas Day the following have been invited to dine and drink tea (here follows a list of some 30 retainers with their wives and children).

This, by the way, is the only mention of tea for the servants at Ston Easton, though the tradition of the writer's home in Cheshire some 20 years later is that the footman always had the tea leaves, after use in the drawing-room, as his own perquisite; that he then dried them, and sold them to the housekeeper's room for subsequent re-use.

Lady Hippisley proceeds:

1. The usual dinner for Xmas Day. Ribs of Beef roasted, Round boiled. Leg of Mutton roasted or boiled, a Goose or Meat Pie, 2 large Mince Pies, 2 Large Plum Puddings, Variety of Vegetables. The Ston Easton Singers come this night and have beer and what there is going, but no Supper has ever been dressed for them—they are allowed to stay till near 11.

2. On the evening after Xmas Day, unless it should be Sunday, the Cameley Singers come, as well as those of Ston Easton, and sing in the Front Hall, and have their Beer served in a Leathern Black Juck, ending up with the old song of the "Leathern Bottle": they go down to supper and stay till near 11. The usual supper: Piece of Boiled Beef, Leg of Mutton roasted, piece of Pork, 2 small Plum Puddings—various Vegetables. On the night of the Cameley Singers, all the regular Labourers stop here, as there is not room for them on Xmas day. (These included 2 Masons, 1 Carpenter, 2 Sawyers, 5 Labourers—1 Carter and his son). The quantity of Mince Meat made, 7 lb. Raisins, 7 lb. Currants, 6 lb. Sugar, 2 bottles Brandy, 1 bottle Sherry.

When we come home from the Sea (goes on Lady Hippisley), usually the latter end of October, we begin to kill our Beef, either Scots, Irish, Welsh or Devon Heifers. These are killed and cut up by Shilston and the Butcher, and weighed into the House with Heart, Head, Tongue and Tripe, the 5 Qs accounted for.

Broth is now made for the Poor from bones in the Digester, and on Wednesday for the Embro' Poor, and Cameley. The Ston Easton Poor have Broth occasionally and when the Family have Boiled Beef, the Pot Liquor being added to with Vegetables.

Cheese is not allowed from the Dairy excepting sometimes some Skim Milk in the Summer, but a large Cheshire Cheese is bought, which is kept in the Larder and small pieces,



SOME OF THE DOMESTIC STAFF AT STON EASTON,
By THOMAS BEECH. Left to right: Under-keeper, still-room maid, housekeeper and bailiff

cut by the Housekeeper or Butler, that they may take a little with their Beer after Dinner.

After this slight digression on Charity, Lady Hippisley proceeds to tighten up the family supplies and to describe in detail the boundary between parlour and hall, and the destination of some of the rarer delicacies:

No Butter is allowed in the Hall.

About 100 lb. of Salted Butter to use in the Family, and to take to Town.

Two Bacon Pigs usually killed and sent to Collins to smoke. Two little Porkers salted, to take to Town. 12 Couple of Chickens sent from the Farm Yard to the Dairy in 1806.

Stores usually taken to Town: Currant Jelly, red, white and black—Raspberry Jam. Currant Jelly, red and black, India Pickle—Sides of Bacon, Ham, Chaps, Tongues, Peamore Pease, Onions, Artichoke bottoms, Apples.

The fare for the servants was somewhat less varied and interesting, but no doubt abundant:

The usual sort of Hall Dinners: Leg of Mutton roast—Beef Bouillie, Joint of Beef, Irish Stew, occasionally Rice puddings etc. on common days to make out. Roast Beef, Plum Puddings on Sundays—a Round of Boiled Beef on Sundays, towards the latter end of our Heifers, when the roasting joints are gone. The Hall Breakfasts and Suppers in Winter are made up of scraps and what comes from our Table warmed up without vegetables. In summer sometimes Cold Meat and Salad for Supper and Bread and Cheese occasionally and mostly Vegetables warmed for Breakfast.

Meat was in abundance, for the Chronicler puts down under "Common Consumption":

- 1 Heifer abt. in 3 weeks.
- 1 Sheep " " a week.
- 1 Porker " " 2 weeks.
- 1 Sack of Flower in 2 weeks.

Another ray of charity illumines this list of rather heavy fare in a note concerning dinners sent out of the house to the sick and infirm.

In 1806 "Amey Hill has her dinner 3 times a week, Mary Thistle and Maria Gould twice a week. Jemmy Andrews, being now too old and dirty to come to the House, his Dinner and Beer is constantly sent him to the Lodge." John and Sally Day receive pay for taking care of him.

The food for this large household seems to have been purchased as far as possible locally, though in 1807 Lady Hippisley makes a Memorandum of Stores bought at Bristol instead of in the adjoining village of Temple Cloud "as an experiment." Whether the experiment was successful history does not relate, but these are some of the quantities purchased and the prices paid.

3 Large Loaves of Sugar	117 lb.	£ 6	s. 9	d. 0
2 do. best	110 "	7	1	4
2 " "	16 "	1	6	5
1 cask Moist Sugar	114 "	3	2	4
Cask of Currants ¾ cwt.	17 "	3	11	6
Box of Bloom Raisins ½ cwt.	20 "	3	6	0
Sal Pennell	1 "	0	9	6

What the latter comestible may be, we know not, nor yet the tagg wisk for which she paid 2d.

One last note of her Ladyship's informs us as to her Christmas gifts:

Ston Easton Singers, Cameley Singers and Ston Easton Ringers 10/6, Chilcompton Musick 5/-. Pew Woman £1 1 0, Clerk 10/6, Five Boys Musick 2/6, Bath Newsman and Bristol Mail Boy 5/- each. Guard Mail Coach £2 2 0. Old Down Hostler 10/6.

She was also *reconnaissance* of attention paid her, when she went up to her house in Grosvenor Street, and specially of civilities paid her at the Play House and when she went to Court:

Watchman Grosvenor Street 10/6, Back Watchman 5/-. Postman 6/-. Two Penny Postman 2/6, Dustman 2/6, Lamp Lighter 4/-. Watering the Street £1 11 6, Pew Opener St. George's 5/-. Box Keeper £1 1 0, Marshal Men £1 1 0, Yeoman of the Guards £1 1 0, Porter at St. James £1 1 0.

Lady Hippisley lived on at Ston Easton till the year 1843, when she was gathered to her fathers. With that strange perversity common to all members of the human race, she left the family portraits and the whole contents of the house, over which she had presided for half a century, away from the Hippisley family, to her brother Thomas Strangway Horner of Mells Park and to his wife Margaret Frances, her step-daughter.

And yet with all her failings Elizabeth Anne was a great woman.

DOGS AND THEIR OWNERS

By HULDINE V. BEAMISH

NOT long ago I ventured a few opinions on the dogs I have to train for various Government purposes, and there seemed to be plenty more to say.

Since the dogs, old and young, come from different homes all over the country, one is struck by two remarkable points. The first is that dogs as a species are extremely adaptable and, on the whole, amenable. The second is that many—I should estimate perhaps 90 per cent.—of their owners seem to know very little about the elements of training dogs, or bringing them up in the way they should go in order to be merely decent members of society. Now this is very shocking, and when, after many years of observing other people's dogs, I realised this disturbing fact, I wrote a somewhat acid book (now out of print) pointing out just where the average person failed in training the average dog, even if it were only to remain a "pet."

LESSONS WITH THE LEAD

My opinion now, merely judging by the dogs themselves and never seeing the owners, has been more than confirmed. It is the owners, and not the dogs, who are at fault. It is, for instance, quite a miracle if any new arrival can even walk properly on a lead, though most of them may have been on leads for much of their lives. The more they are pulled, the more it stimulates them to pull in an opposite direction. But, happily, even the merest novice can get the most headstrong dog to walk soberly and properly on a lead in under 10 minutes.

It is not a matter of pulling, on the part of the handler, but a series of hard jerks. The dog is wise enough to know the procedure of cause and effect. If he bounds forward in joyous abandon (as he seems to have done invariably with his fond owner), and finds his neck jerked back a few times, he will walk properly when he discovers that a slack lead and a comfortable neck is the result. This is a small matter, but it is surely more pleasant to have a well-behaved dog on a loose lead than a straining, wayward animal that pulls his handler where he chooses.

In the district where I now live people keep a good many Staffordshire bull terriers. Of all bull terriers, one has to admire the Stafford most. He has retained his original shape and purpose, however much one may deplore that purpose. But when I enquired, with appropriate humility, why the Stafford was allowed to proceed through the streets like a

powerful tug towing a liner up-river, I was told that it developed the Stafford's chest. Which seems a strange reason for being taken for a walk by one's dog!

Many of the dogs who arrive have probably been the terror of their towns or villages for picking quarrels and fighting. This, again, is almost entirely the fault of their owners. Some breeds (I shall mention no names) and some individuals are born scrappers, but, if they have been reared and trained by a common-sense owner, this tendency can be checked and eradicated in a great many cases.

HOW TO WHIP

Few owners are capable of just and timely chastisement, delivered with judgment and self-control. The majority of women, if they do anything at all, generally nag at their dogs when they have done a deliberate wrong. Nagging is no use at all. There is one golden rule in the punishment of dogs; if it is certain that the dog has deliberately done something he knows to be wrong, in spite of warnings, then a thorough hiding is excellent medicine. Next time he will remember. But the golden rule is that the man who administers the punishment must do it coolly and deliberately, and never as the result of temper or personal feelings. However, most people seem to feel the greatest reluctance in beating their precious dogs.

They soon learn, these wayward canines, and soon become members of a well-controlled and useful society. That is what I meant by my remark about the adaptability of dogs. It is surprising how quickly they grasp what their handler has to teach them, and in what an incredibly short time the nervous or even vicious ones develop a definite sense of duty and affection for their handlers.

The average house dog wears a collar all the time. When he is taken out, a lead is attached to this. In our kennels, when a dog is going out, a slip-collar is pushed over his head with the lead attached, and he is led away. Some of the more nervous or vicious dogs resent this procedure in the beginning, simply because they are not used to it, and not quite sure of the handler's intention. But here again, it is quite amazing how quickly they realise that this pushing the collar over the head is a prelude to a walk, and in a short time they will themselves push their noses eagerly into the loop. They realise also that, until this is done, no

amount of trying to barge past the handler's legs will give them their freedom or exercise.

All the new dogs who are not definitely shy will try to dive out of the kennel door as soon as it is unlatched. This is partly natural, but partly also the result of careless and slack habits on the part of their former owners. My own dogs at home, for instance, always had to retire to the back of the kennel when the door was opened and wait for permission to come out. It is surprising how quickly strange and new dogs of all breeds and ages will learn this useful habit, once they are shown.

In order to learn to be controlled, dogs, like human beings, have to learn self-control. Some breeds find this more difficult than others.

PEAK OF OBEDIENCE

Before I conclude this article, I should like to describe a certain dog I have been training recently—in fact, since writing my previous article, in which I was perhaps a little hard on a breed called bull terrier.

This dog is a bull terrier. His name is Bill, and he is coloured a rich fawn and white, which is an improvement on the kind of "deadness" of shape and colour in the all-white. He has a shining black nose, and a mouth and foreface possessing the velvety quality of a horse's muzzle. Bill is bouncy, he smiles, he is excessively boisterous by nature, overflowing with life and spirits. Yet now (and he has reached the peak of obedience training) he is full of the most admirable self-control, and obeys every command, even though he obviously feels like rushing away over hill and dale in sheer exuberance. When the kennel door is opened he waits, literally dancing on his bench, until collar and lead are put on. Going through the door, he stays at heel instead of making the headlong dash he aches to do; and out on the field, he lies down as long as he is told, in a line with others of his kind, and, though he would cheerfully give up his dinners for a week to be able to rush towards me and perform a thousand circles round me, he only makes a few small impatient movements, but does not get up.

This, in my opinion, is the height of self-control, and one has to admire it. It is all the more valuable in a dog whose actions are contrary to his desires. And it shows what can be done when a human being successfully imparts to his canine friend just what is required of him.

LANDSCAPE, REAL AND IMAGINARY

By M. CHAMOT

POETS and painters have been inspired by the beauty of Nature throughout the ages and have interpreted their reactions to it according to the various means at their disposal. Whatever man may do to mar the earth with hideous erections and then blow them up, leaving gaping ruins, the country still provides enough that is unspoilt for those who have eyes to see it. Cultivation and appropriate buildings often add to the abiding interest in the form of the landscape itself, undulating and varied as it is in England; add to this the fascinating shapes of trees, the ever-changing colours of the seasons, the varying light and the life that belongs to the country. That is the raw material of landscape, but how can a painter transform it before it becomes a work of art?

It is a fallacy to suppose that he has merely to copy Nature and that a painted landscape can arouse the same sensations as the real one. To begin with, the painter has to select the scene out of Nature's profusion, a scene that moves him so deeply that he feels he can re-create it. Then he proceeds according to his method, building it up either from memory or from drawings, or painting it on the spot; but whichever way he works, a transformation of the actual scene takes place as a result of selection, arrangement and the necessary transposition of Nature's tones into a

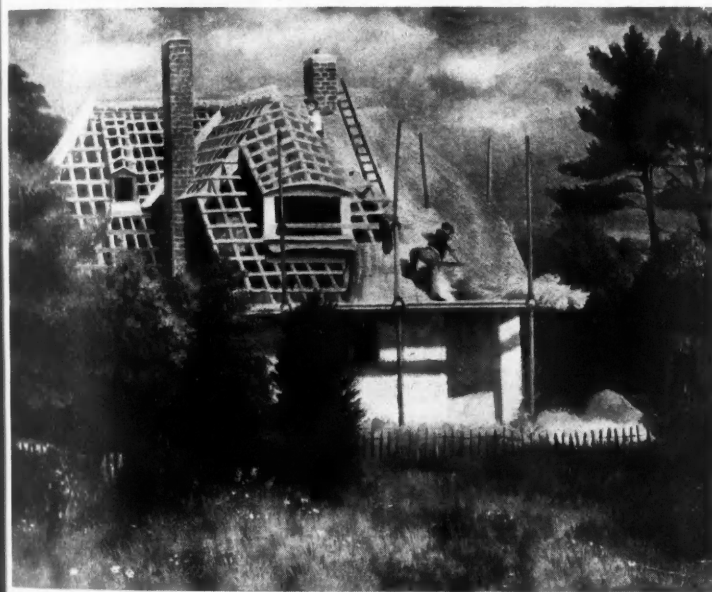


SNOWSTORM IN THE VAL D'AOSTA. TURNER
At Agnews'

Other pictures at Agnews' show landscape interpreted by old masters, Dutch, Italian, French and English, each according to his style.

At the present time the abstract way is the most fashionable, but there is still a school of careful draughtsmen at the New English Art Club who try to "paint what they see." They excel in drawings and water-colour and there are a few good pictures, mostly with an architectural interest, such as Lord Methuen's views of London and Richard Eurich's little picture, *Thatching*, which is perfectly descriptive and yet satisfying as a composition.

At the London Group the more imaginative treatment of landscape prevails. The general effect of the exhibition is more colourful, more alive and purposeful. The younger artists try to stress the strangeness of a scene or bring out its significance by some bold simplification. Ivon Hitchens does this superbly, John Piper succeeds in a dryer but no less impressive manner. H. Freibusch sees the most beautiful colour in the wreckage of his *Shorescape*, and Raymond Coxon builds up an entertaining and almost abstract structure in his *Treescape*. They have all seen something in Nature and created something new out of it, thus enriching the experience of others.



THATCHING. RICHARD EURICH
New English Art Club

key and colour scheme capable of being rendered in the medium employed. Some painters end by producing an effect that may appear an almost exact image of the actual scene; others produce an abstraction. The test of beauty or of success should not be the similarity to the scene or otherwise, but the painter's sincerity in expressing what he felt about it and his ability to give his expression a form that is beautiful and complete in itself. The various ways in which this has been done can be illustrated from current exhibitions in London.

The large *Snowstorm in the Val d'Aosta* by Turner, at Messrs. Agnews', though painted over 100 years ago, is in some ways the most completely abstract of the illustrations chosen. At first sight it may appear as a meaningless swirl of grey paint. Gradually the landscape falls into shape, the valley receding into the distance with glaciers, streams and avalanches descending into it, mountain summits and patches of blue sky appear through rifts in the clouds, and a few figures come to life crouching in the foreground from the storm. Turner may have seen a similar effect while crossing the Alp, but it is only by a process of imagination that such a well-organised expression of it could be reduced to



TREESCAPE. RAYMOND COXON
London Group

SEA-BIRDS OF SCILLY

Written and Illustrated by H. WAKEFIELD

[*"Birds in the Scillies"*—what names and memories the words conjure up! First that of the late Mr. C. J. King, *"King of the Scillies,"* one of the pioneers of bird photography, who, armed with a large stand camera and with his head under a cloth, achieved wonderful results. Then came a host of keen workers, such as Dr. Heatherley, Mr. Booth and Mr. Atkinson. Most of the outstanding early bird photographers graduated on the birds of the Scilly Islands, as may be seen in the beautiful pictures in our issues of former years. Now comes a new recruit, and we have pleasure in showing what can be done by a keen schoolboy plus a camera and much patience, though without hide, tent, or any shelter save what could be found on the spot. He has achieved some striking portraits of Scilly Island birds.—Ed.]

EACH of the Isles of Scilly has its individual character, and the birds choose their homes among them according to their needs. Their favourites are the desert islands, to be reached only by sailing-boat, so the wind and tide allow little time to photograph in the conventional hide. A new method had to be devised. This usually consisted in lying buried in sand or thrift, using the view-finder of the camera as a periscope, so that all the birds saw was the lens. The



WAVES BREAKING ON SHIPMAN HEAD, BRYHER, SCILLY

discomfort was repaid by one's nearness to the nest, and the speed with which the bird returned.

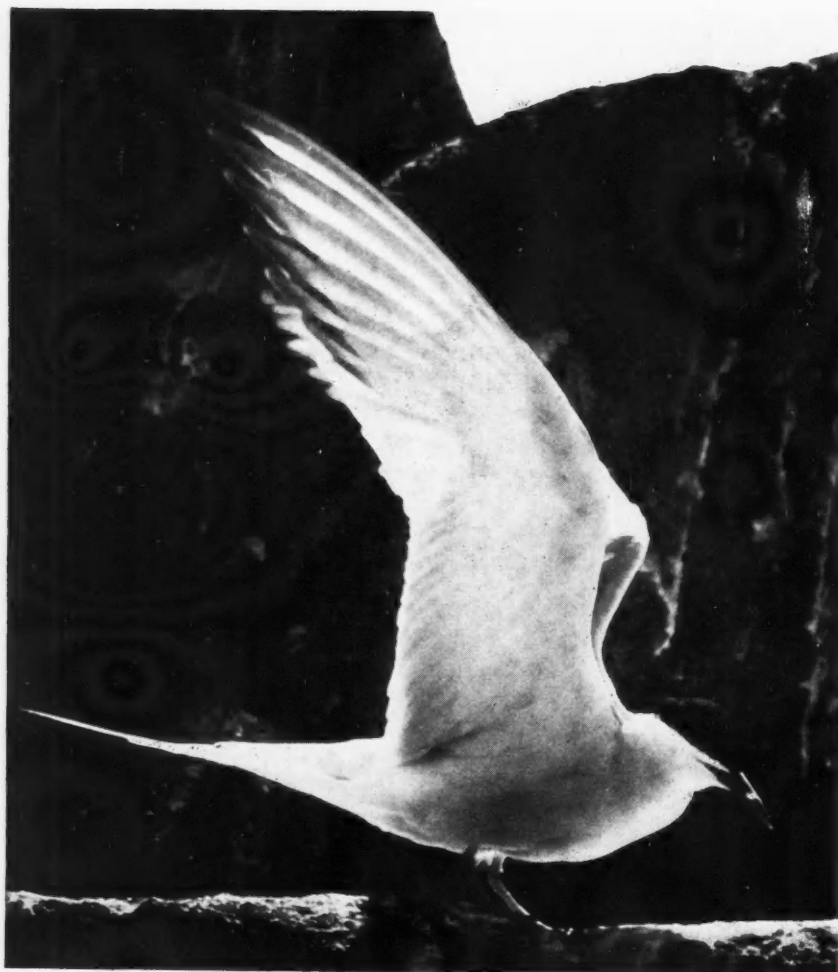
It is on the island of Annet that the Manx shearwater nests. Except for the thin black

wings and dismembered bodies which lie at the mouths of many of the burrows there is little to tell that each of these countless tunnels leads to a bird brooding its one chalky egg. The shearwaters come out only at night, and with good reason, for, like the puffins on Lundy, they form the staple diet of the island's gull population. They are struck down as they leave their burrows, and neatly turned inside out, so that they look as if they had been plucked. Even their heads are swallowed, for there were two gull castings with complete skulls in them.

The shearwater's love of darkness is shown in the photograph, which was taken during a rain-storm. The bird seems quite unmoved; yet when I tried to take one in sunlight, even a speed of one five-hundredth of a second could not circumvent its nervous fidgeting. There is a belief in the islands that the shearwaters all migrate on July 28, but I found one brooding an egg on August 6, which makes its earliest possible date of departure two months later.

The puffin colony is on the same island, but has decreased sadly in the last few years: it needed an intensive search to find even three nests, where 20 years ago every burrow had its egg. I never saw more than about 30 on the water, and it took two hours to get a photograph of one on land. But even this waiting was made pleasurable by their solemn clowning. They had lost none of their inquisitive charm, and, although I was only inconveniencing one pair, at least half a dozen whirled round with the anxious couple, diving towards the camera to see what was going on, and then banking steeply away, their orange feet spread out on either side of their stumpy and inadequate tails. When one of the pair eventually did come in to land, he found his landing stone had since been occupied by three portly razorbills, and fell over in trying to avoid them. The puffin has more personality than any other sea-bird, and every action or expression turns into some caricature of human behaviour.

Though I made no attempt at concealment, the razorbills seemed much less concerned at my presence, as they shuffled about the rocks in their statuesque display positions, or whirled their wings vigorously and noisily round their heads. The razorbills of Scilly, unusually enough, outnumber the guillemots, because of the lack of steep cliffs. Though they are scattered throughout all the Western Islands, their eggs must hatch practically on the same day, because quite suddenly one morning there was a continual procession of razorbills flying across the Sound; and each held one "lance" (never more than one.

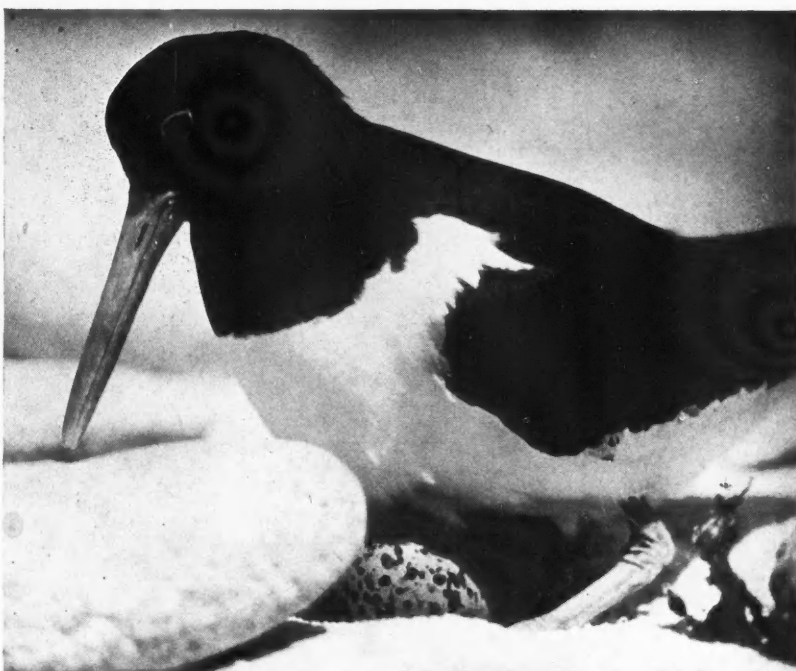


A LOVELY-WINGED COMMON TERN FROM GRIM GREEN ISLAND

in the case of the puffin) destined for their newly-hatched chicks.

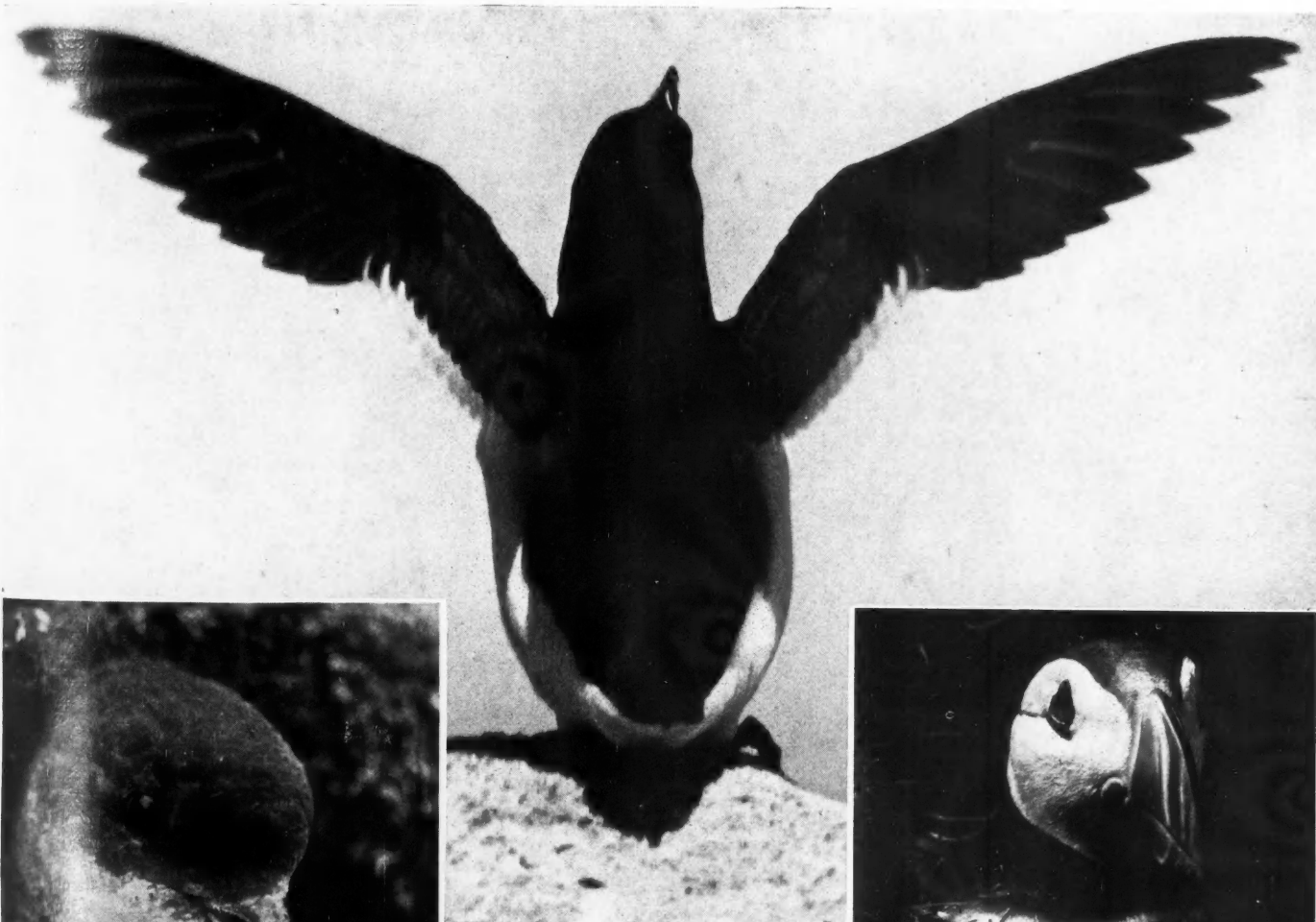
The common terns had chosen a grim little island for their home. No bigger than a tennis court, and only a couple of feet above high-water level, it has a population of several hundred pairs on its jagged granite surface. Choosing a place to lie motionless with a camera for three hours needs careful consideration, but when the sky is filled with countless silver-grey shapes shrieking imprecations, and the ground at one's feet is littered with eggs and chicks which must not be disturbed, one is thankful to settle down anywhere. Wedged in a crack, with my elbow in a pool of foul-smelling water, I thought the name Green Island a poor joke. But with a sudden rush of wings they settled, and the clamour in its variety and persistence was like the noise of a printing works. Strangely enough I have found that while the roseate tern is remarkable for its snowy whiteness, the common tern, in strong sunlight, often has a rosy tinge on its breast, probably reflected from its blood-red bill. It is a restless bird, and behaves strangely when its nerves are on edge. One which was sitting near the camera took to fidgeting with pieces of dried grass. It toyed with them in its bill, broke them petulantly against the side of its wing, and arranged the pieces round itself, although it originally had no vestige of a nest.

The photographs shown merely skim the surface of the islands' bird life. There are kittiwakes and herons on the northern rocks, and an occasional fulmar. Gannets fish in the sounds, and an acclimatised flamingo sifts the sands of an inland pool. The passing peregrine and the marvel of its flight can sometimes be seen, and as the boat leaves Scilly tiny storm-petrels follow in its wake.



THE OYSTER-CATCHER'S STRIKING COLOUR SCHEME

(Below) THE RAZORBILL UNCONCERNED BY THE PHOTOGRAPHER'S PRESENCE



(Left) THE MANX SHEARWATER COMES OUT ONLY AT NIGHT

(Right) THAT SOLEMN CLOWN, THE PUFFIN

DOUGHTON MANOR HOUSE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

THE HOME OF COLONEL F. A. MITCHELL

After a century of occupation as a farm, the house built in about 1630 by Richard Talboys of stone and cob has been recently repaired for his use by Colonel Mitchell

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

DUGHTON, as it used to be written and is still pronounced, lies two miles out of Tetbury, that high grey market town on a plateau of the Cotswolds. The big stone-walled pastures of the Beaufort country are now upturned by the plough and the landscape round Tetbury steeple is changed to great sweeps of arable. The sight of the Cotswolds under corn is as beautiful as it is unfamiliar, introducing new tones and colours, golden earth and golden crops, into a picture traditionally one of greys and greens. Pasture up there, it might be said, is aboriginal—at least since the agricultural revolution of the fourteenth-fifteenth centuries. Then enclosures began and sheep-walks took the place of open manorial tillage, to supply the insistent demand for wool, first for export by the Merchants of the Staple to Bruges and Antwerp, then for the broadcloth looms of Wiltshire and Stroud. By the sixteenth century Tetbury had become the principal collecting centre for the wool of the central Cotswolds, and the old Yarn Market still stands in the middle of the town. Its name indicates that the first processes, including the spinning of the wool, usually took place before export to the weaving centres. The grey gabled houses that cluster on Tetbury's steep rocky hill (giving it the character of a fortified hill-top town, which its name tends to confirm) are in many cases therefore the buildings, or their successors,



1.—THE SOUTH FRONT AND EAST SIDE FROM THE KITCHEN GARDEN

in which the wool-masters lived. So late as 1783 "a very considerable Trade of Wool-stapling and some in Woolcombing" were still carried on there.

This is the economic background of Richard Talboys's purchase of four acres in Doughton—a hamlet and subsidiary manor of Tetbury—in 1623, from Thomas Hooper junior for £409. Thirty years later he bought the manor farm and lands of Doughton from the Rev. E. Alehorn, lord of the manor of Westonbirt. These farm buildings are

presumably those that still adjoin the house immediately to the west (Figs. 10 and 11), of which the barn is a fine mediæval stone building. Apparently, therefore, till 1652-53, his new house stood on its four acres without adjoining land, even the farm at its back-door belonging to somebody else. Hence we may conclude that Talboys was not a landowner, but that the course of his long life (1576-1663) was prosperous. He was a Yorkshireman by origin, son of Richard Talboys of Whiston, near Rotherham; and by 1653 had so far made good in Gloucestershire as to be High Sheriff of the county under the Commonwealth. He is generally referred to as "of Tetbury." In 1632 he was one of four "feoffees for the general good and benefit of the inhabitants" who negotiated the purchase by Tetbury of the manor, adavowson

of the vicarage, and the tolls of the markets and fairs of the town, from Lord Berkeley.

These references to him all suggest Richard Talboys to have been a successful business man: Rudder's *Gloucestershire* says that he had an estate of £1,500 a year. And what in Tetbury would have attracted him from Yorkshire, and enabled him to enter the ranks of the gentry, but the wool trade? By 1623, when he bought Doughton, wool had fallen into the worst of its periodic slumps. The shrewder merchants, as Mr. G. D. Ramsay has pointed out in his recent study of the industry in Wiltshire, tended at such times to sell out and invest their capital in land or buildings. It looks as though Mr. Talboys decided to consolidate, and built himself a gentleman's residence decently removed from the town.

It happened that, in the same year, a Herald's Visitation of the county took place. Richard Talboys was duly included, but was described as of Tetbury, not of Doughton; and neither he nor the heralds seem to have been certain of his armorial bearings, since they were "not pricked" in the record of the enquiry. However, they duly appear in the overmantels of the house as *argent*, a saltire *gules*, on a chief of the second 3 escallops of the first. It is the Visitation, incidentally, that gives Talboys's origin as Yorkshire, though later writers have located it in Wiltshire where there is no such place as Whiston. If, however, he was in the wool business, he may well have come to Tetbury via Wiltshire. There is one perplexing point about the Visitation pedigree. Richard is there stated to have married first Mary, daughter of Thomas Machin of Chiltonham (*sic*) Gloucestershire, and secondly Emma, daughter of John Hodges, son of Thomas Hodges, High Sheriff of Gloucestershire. A circumstantial note given by the late A. C. Mitchell of Highgrove and Doughton to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society (1914) gives his second wife, whom he married in 1632, as Elizabeth, daughter of Sir W. Abarrow of Chawford, Hampshire, and it is her arms (*sable*, two swords in saltire *argent*, pommels and hilts *or*, between 4 fleurs de lis *or*) that accompany her husband's on the more important of the two chimney-pieces (Fig. 7). The same source



2.—THE GARDEN PORCH, AND BAY WINDOW OF THE GREAT CHAMBER. On the south (garden) front

3.—THE FORE-COURT AND NORTH FRONT. THE GATE-PIERS ARE DATED 1641



a third wife, unnamed (like his first, by this reckoning). Which is correct, the contemporary herald or the evidence of the fireplace heraldry, is not easily determinable.

The only date connected with the building of the house is 1641, carved on the gate-piers of the forecourt (Fig. 3). They evidently mark the completion of the building, which was probably begun about a decade earlier. Its style, however, is that of a whole generation earlier, with its ranges of small mullioned windows and remarkable addition

to gables. The aristocracy at that time, even if not employing Inigo Jones, affected horizontal lines, large transomed windows, and low roofs with parapets.

Conservative as it is in style, Doughton is a delightful and notable instance of the regional style of the Cotswolds. There are few in which the ideal of symmetry is so elaborately, but not slavishly, developed, or the external features of the style have survived so intact. The plan is an E facing south (Fig. 4), with gabled flanking wings.

Three narrower gables containing two tiers of windows are packed between the wings. The east wing, as containing the principal rooms, is cross-gabled, showing two gables to the east elevation (whereas the north has none), and two bay windows for the parlour and great chamber (Fig. 1). To the north (Fig. 3), which must always have been the entrance front, the gabling is the same but the wings only project a few inches. On both fronts the porches are identical. A charming characteristic of this elevation is the



4.—THE GABLED SYMMETRY OF THE GARDEN FRONT



5.—THE WAINSCOT FRIEZE OF THE GREAT CHAMBER



6.—THE PARLOUR FIREPLACE

irregularity of the fenestration—the west gable, containing the kitchen, has only one window; the east six and a door. When it came to the chimneys, symmetry definitely broke down. Their tops, of slabs at right angles, were 4 ft. higher, but became insecure so have been reduced to the present height. The eye needs the extra height and flat moulded caps.

But perhaps the most remarkable thing about the building is its construction: it is apparently built of cob, though with a proportion of rubble stone mixed with the rammed earth. The quoins, porches, bay windows, and drip-moulds are stone. The walls are abnormally thick, in places 6-7 ft., and are rough-cast externally. Their consistency presented some problems to Colonel Mitchell when alterations were undertaken 10 years ago. This rough-cast is of delightful texture and colour—ranging from white and grey to golden browns, with pure yellow ochre in some of the stonework. It is surprising to find so considerable a house built of cob in what is always regarded as a stone country. Design, construction, and Talboys's biography combine to suggest the master-mason being a Tetbury man, to whom the building of so large a house was an unfamiliar undertaking. But the result has all the greater homeliness and charm for that.

The Talboys were evidently a conservative family. Richard was succeeded by his son Benjamin (died 1688), he by his son Richard (died 1731). A nephew Thomas followed him (died 1765), and then two Thomases, the elder of whom died in 1802, and the son, in 1819, sold Doughton to Mr. John Paul Paul of Highgrove. The combined estate was bought in 1860 by Colonel E. J. Stracey Clitheroe, who sold in 1864 to Mr. Hamilton Yatman, from whom it was purchased in 1894 by Mr. A. C. Mitchell, father of the present owner. Mr. Yatman carried out repairs to the roof in 1887, but the house went with the farm and in other respects little was touched. The garden arrangement is exactly that of Richard Talboys's time: a walled forecourt to either front and a walled kitchen garden on the

east. In the south-west corner of the south court a gazebo stood, and, having fallen down, has been replaced by the present one (Fig. 12). It looks over the wall to a large fish-pond in the valley bottom southwards, and west where the byres show a lovely range of the traditional Cotswold "Doric pillar" (Fig. 11). Beside the approach from the Tetbury road the mediæval barn dates back to the time of the Stonors, who owned Doughton as early as Richard II's reign. In 1496 the property became part of the dower of Elizabeth of York, queen to Henry VII. In 1591 it was sold by John Cripps of Barracombe, Wiltshire, to John and Edward Seed. So it had again changed hands when Talboys bought the site of the house from John Hooper.

Inside, the single-storey hall lying to the left of the entry and occupying the full width of the house, has lost its screen and other contemporary features. But beyond it the wainscoted parlour has an unusual overmantel (Fig. 6), with the Talboy crest in the frieze. The lower flights of the staircase, in the north-east angle, have been renewed, but the original balustrading survives in the upper flight (Fig. 9). At the foot of the latter a door with massive oak jambs opens into the great chamber, panelled like the parlour below and with the same charming classical frieze (Fig. 5) in which the *putti* masks have an enchanting variety of expression. The ornate stone chimneypiece, a Cotswold version of the great marble ones in big houses like Hatfield and Cobham, is remarkable for its wealth of Antwerpian "cartouche" ornament. Its frieze introduces the crest of a Talboys and also two bears and the Abarrow



7.—SCULPTURED STONE FIREPLACE IN THE GREAT CHAMBER

With the arms of Talboys (right) and Abarrow

(Right) 8.—FIRESIDE CUPBOARD AND FIREPLACE. In an upper room

(Below) 9.—THE ORIGINAL STAIRCASE ON THE UPPER LANDING



squirrel. An unusual feature of the plan of these two rooms is that a little passage behind the chimney-stack communicates direct with the adjoining room—on the ground floor the hall. Several rooms above the hall, now bedrooms, are nicely panelled. One in the west wing, now Colonel Mitchell's dressing-room, (Fig. 8) retains its built-in wainscot cupboard adjoining a fine original stone fireplace.

When I first saw Doughton some 15 years ago, it was uninhabited. In 1933 Colonel Mitchell decided to put the place in repair and make it his home. He can be congratulated on the result and on having brought back to life one of the pleasantest and most characteristic of Gloucestershire's 17th-century manor houses.



10.—FIFTEENTH-CENTURY BARN BESIDE THE NORTH FRONT



(Left) 11.—THE OLD BYRE, WEST SIDE OF THE HOUSE

(Right) 12.—THE GAZEBO IN THE SOUTH FORECOURT



A FOUR-YEAR PLAN FOR AGRICULTURE—V

MECHANISATION PROBLEMS

By THE EARL OF RADNOR

MECCHANISATION in farming has come to mean the performance of agricultural operations with the assistance of a prime mover which is neither human nor animal. But this is in fact a very narrow definition and is liable to lead to a distorted idea of the value, particularly economic value, of more old-fashioned methods. Strictly speaking, any method other than purely manual of carrying out operations on the land is a form of mechanisation. Digging the soil with a spade can hardly be called mechanisation, yet the primitive Arab who tills his land with an ox and a donkey harnessed to a wooden beam with a vertical spike is using mechanical means. But in considering mechanisation to-day it is easier to think in terms of those ingenious and complicated machines with which we are familiar; indeed, progress with the prime mover has gone so far towards the universal use of the internal combustion engine that even the horse has to many become a complete anachronism. It is therefore in the more generally accepted sense that an approach is made to the problems of mechanisation.

In this sense the mechanisation of agriculture has made its greatest progress among large farmers whose fields are large and whose system of farming is extensive in character. These conditions apply particularly in America from where the development of so many of our modern labour-saving implements has come. The incentive to development in North America was brought about by the scarcity and high cost of labour, particularly in the grain-growing districts, in which branch of farming the earliest and most complete mechanisation has taken place. In this country before the war the same process was making itself felt, and now, with war-time shortage of labour and increased wages, it has been very much accelerated. This

progress is sure to continue after the war, mainly because it may be anticipated that the standard of wages will continue at or near the present level, and also because, if the right type of individual is to be attracted to farm work, the drudgery which now characterises so much of what has to be done must be eliminated.

Already mechanisation in this country has spread to a very great extent, and it is true to say that the majority of medium-sized farms are largely mechanised so far as their tractive power is concerned and very many small farms either have tractors or make use of them by hiring through a contractor or their W.A.E.C. Indeed there is now a considerable demand from farms with as little as 30 and 40 acres under the plough to purchase a tractor.

QUESTIONS FOR STUDY

Such a rapid development has inevitably proceeded on somewhat haphazard lines, both in the actual utilisation of the power and implements available and from the economic aspect. For instance, it would appear likely from certain tractor tests which have recently been undertaken, that many tractors to-day may rarely be using more than 50 per cent. of their power and frequently much less even than this. In practice this is inevitable when only one prime mover is used for all the varied operations on a farm. Again, as much as 30 per cent. of the time tractors are running is probably idling time, that is to say the engine is running without a load. Tractors also are often being used with implements designed for horse traction which are not necessarily suitable. On the economic side there has been no scientific examination of actual practice on farms as a whole or over a period of years. Most detailed examinations have been directed to certain operations or certain machinery. For example, there is no value in saving labour on a particular operation if that labour has got to be on the farm in any case for work at other seasons. All these questions and many others require detailed study, and any forecast of progress during the next four years must be largely a matter of opinion and based on empirical knowledge rather than exact data. Filling this gap in knowledge is an essential preliminary and will need to be undertaken as soon as possible.

During the war period, while prices for produce are fairly high and the supply and variety of implements limited, no very great problems of advice arise. But when we have more settled conditions the farmer will want every assistance possible to enable him to compete with what are sure to be difficult times from the economic point of view. With this in mind there seem to be certain main points to be remembered. The saving of labour with its high cost and the reduction of drudgery have been mentioned above. An important one is that the farmer must be enabled to do the right thing at the right time; the value of this has become increasingly apparent as agricultural knowledge has progressed. He must also be enabled to carry out those improved methods of cultivation which have been made possible by the change from horse-drawn to tractor-drawn implements, and in reaching any conclusions it must be assumed that prices will be maintained at a remunerative level.

THE MEDIUM-SIZED FARM

Taking all this into account it needs to be considered what lines can best be pursued so as to bring about the dual result of mechanical farming and economical working. To do so it is necessary to have clearly in mind the

size-distribution of the farms in this country.

According to official statistics for 1939 for England and Wales, 15.1 per cent. of the total area is farmed in holdings of 50 acres or less, and the number of holdings is 222,400; 47.7 per cent. of the area comes within the 50-200 acre size with 113,200 holdings, and over 250 acres there are 26,100 holdings farming 37.2 per cent. The 50-200-acre class is therefore by far the most important, and, if holdings up to 200 acres are included, it would cover considerably more than 50 per cent. of the total area. From these figures it is quite clear that the real problem lies with the farms of 300 acres and downwards. Larger farms can safely be left to look after themselves except for certain operations, such as drainage, for which in any case they would look to contractors. With holdings of 50 acres and less the problem is almost a market-gardening one, and will inevitably be left over until progress has been made with medium to small farms. But with the small farmer it is difficult to arrive at any very definite conclusion on the extent to which mechanisation involves the ownership by the individual farmer of the machinery required. It is obvious that it would be impossible for him to own a machine to do every operation on his farm. He would be hopelessly over-capitalised, and much machinery would be used for a very short period in the year.

PROBLEM OF PARLIAMENT

All the same, the benefit to be derived from improved cultivation by mechanical means must not be denied to this large proportion of farmers if they are to take an effective part in the farming economy of the country. Furthermore, it must be realised that, if they are not able to produce on the most economical and efficient lines, prices required for home-produced food will have to be high if the land is to be kept in cultivation, and it will be all the more difficult to get that sympathetic assistance from a Parliament which is predominately urban-minded. It might well mean that many of these farmers will have all their heavy work, such as ploughing and cultivating, done by contractors, while the lighter work, such as harrowing, rolling and sowing and haulage, is done by a low-powered tractor owned by the farmer, or even done by horses.

It is conceivable that something like a Jeep is the solution, and this would save buying a car as well. There is no object in having a tractor of 20 h.p. for most of these lighter operations, since generally speaking the size of the fields is not such as to justify the width of implement which would make a load for the tractor, even if the width of the gateways enabled them to be taken into the fields. The future organisation, therefore, which is envisaged is that the farmer should have a small power unit with the implements to suit it, and which is itself suitable for the jobs which it will have to do, and that all heavy work of cultivating and harvesting, with the expensive machinery involved, should be done by someone else.

MACHINERY POOLS

There are three possible sources from which the necessary heavier implements could be forthcoming. The first is the W.A.E.C., or whatever body may take its place after the war. The second is the contractor, and the third local machinery pools, which may, if they wish, hire on a long term from the W.A.E.C. Of these the local machinery pools are probably the best solution, except where there is an efficient service by contractors. Even where this service does exist it is by no means the ideal solution. Of necessity the contractor, who has to make his living, prefers the easier jobs and the bigger fields, and common prudence dictates that he should give preference to clients whom he knows to be good payers. In the result it frequently means that the man who most requires the help of a tractor fails to get it.

In many counties the first step towards



THE AVERAGE FARMER MAY GET HIS HEAVY WORK DONE BY A CONTRACTOR, OR FROM A MACHINERY POOL

Ploughing up the hillside at Wittenham Clump



STAGES IN PROGRESS. A 1916 TRACTOR DRIVEN BY MR. (NOW SIR) Wm. ROOTES; (right) ONE OF THE LATEST TYPE

local machinery pools has been taken by the formation of mutual-aid organisations, so as to make the best use possible of available machinery and to help those farmers who are unable to obtain machinery to deal with a considerably increased tillage acreage. This development is a war-time measure very much under the wing of the W.A.E.C., and has as yet no real permanence. In order to be successful it would seem that machinery pools should be run by the farmers who need to use the machinery, and should be managed on a sound financial basis. They should own or control machinery, and their main job would be to arrange for its hire to their members. The utilisation of machinery already in farmers' hands on a loan basis could also be part of their job, but it would probably be a subsidiary part. It should also be part of the organisation that they could hire machines on long term from the W.A.E.C., and in fact in those cases, where the provision of capital to purchase their own machines is a difficulty, that might be the simplest method of getting a pool started, and so enabling farmers to have the benefit of improved cultivation by up-to-date machinery.

Such organisations doubtless need further experience, but it may well be that, for the next three or four years, new machinery will continue in short supply, and that their work will be of very great importance to small farmers. It is essential that the full benefits of mechanisation should be available to them. Moreover, the wider possibilities of such co-operative ventures should be kept in mind. They might well assist in disseminating knowledge and information not only about machinery but about other branches of agricultural progress.

STAGES OF PROGRESS

Actual development of new and improved machines during the next four years is difficult to forecast, but considerable work is being done with a view to devising a complete potato harvester, a sugar-beet lifter which tops as well as lifts, and with methods of automatic dung-loading and spreading. With combine harvesters now firmly established in farming economy, problems of driers take a prominent place, and though there are a number of efficient ones on the market, the price at which they can be sold is a deterrent to many farmers, just as millers and grain merchants are afraid that widespread use of farm grain-driers may lead to much grain being damaged by improper use of them. It is therefore highly desirable that further development should be undertaken to simplify and cheapen driers, and also to introduce automatic safeguards against over-heating. But development in any direction—and there are many other than those mentioned above—is dependent on the crop husbandry experts being able to say what is required. It is bound to be slow if it is to be successful, for all agricultural operations are seasonal; so it is possible to carry out tests only at the proper season.

The normal process of a new machine takes at the very least three seasons after the drawings are completed. First a prototype machine has to be built and tested. Such alterations as are found to be necessary as the result of this are made, and perhaps five machines incorporating these alterations are built in time for the next season, and they are then placed on suitable farms for further trial. Experience so gained is used further to perfect the machine, and in the third season 30 or 40 may be made and

sold. If the machine is then found to be satisfactory, then and then only does the manufacturer start properly into production. This is the very shortest time possible for a new machine to be developed, and frequently it is very much longer. Take, for instance, the case of the complete potato-harvester on which work has been going on in America for 20 years without producing a satisfactory machine. There is therefore little likelihood of great advances coming about suddenly, though of course improvements in existing machines are continuously being undertaken.

There is, further, a commercial disadvantage in this country which militates against rapid development. The number of farmers is not very great, and therefore the home demand is limited. Methods of mass production, with its consequent cheapening of prime cost, are not possible unless there is a large foreign market. The basis of any expansion of demand in these directions, however, must have the solid foundation of the home market, and in any case it seems doubtful whether Europe will be in a position to buy much outside its own borders.

Nevertheless, now that the National Institute for Agricultural Engineering has been set up, all the various directions in which labour can be saved and unnecessary manual labour be reduced are constantly being considered. Even though no major improvements can be expected in a hurry, there is sure to be a number of minor improvements. Further investigation is being carried out to provide that fundamental knowledge which is now so signally lacking in any examination of the problems, and active steps are under way to ascertain whether the design of the prime mover is the most suitable for the work it has to do.



A SPECIALISED IMPLEMENT: THE POTATO-DIGGER



"SOMETHING LIKE A JEEP MAY BE THE SOLUTION"

PRUNING FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES

FOR a great many amateur gardeners the whole subject of pruning remains one of those mysteries which seem impossible to solve. Every year they are faced with the problem of curbing the growth of trees and bushes to keep them within bounds and at the same time of increasing their fruitfulness and vigour, and every season a great many people invariably treat their bushes the wrong way through failure to understand the fundamental principles underlying pruning.

There is nothing difficult or mysterious about pruning. On the other hand, it is not one of those operations that can be carried out haphazardly. To do so brings failure and disappointment. Before ever a knife or a pair of secateurs is used, it is essential to understand the reasons for pruning and to know the character and growth habit of the particular plant with which one is dealing. Fruit trees and bushes, like ornamental trees and shrubs, fall into two or three fairly well defined categories as regards their pruning needs based on their habit of growth, and it is necessary that the pruner should be acquainted with the type of tree or bush before any cutting is done.

The whole object of pruning fruit trees and bushes is to maintain and, if possible, increase fruitfulness. To do so, all superfluous shoots, including any unproductive growths, must be removed to encourage the development of young fruiting wood and at the same time keep the trees and bushes in good shape and so allow of plenty of light and air reaching every part of the crown or the framework of branches. The difficulty which faces the novice in a great many cases is knowing which are and which are not the superfluous shoots, and the knowledge is only to be gained by acquaintance with the natural growth habit of the different kinds of fruit. If one takes a black currant bush, for example, it will be found on examination that the fruit for the most part is borne on the shoots made the previous season, *i.e.* one-year-old growths. On the other hand, a red currant develops its fruits mainly on short spur-like growths on the older branches. Plums and gooseberries, again, exhibit the characteristics of both red and black currants by carrying their fruits on spurs on the older main branches as well as on the one-year-old shoots.

Such variation in growth and bearing habit, it will be realised, calls for different methods of pruning, and to have a sound knowledge of the type of growth is more than half the battle in successful pruning. In the first group, which bear their fruit mainly on spurs produced on branches older than one year, come apples, pears and sweet cherries, as well as red currants, while in the second category, distinguished by bearing most of their fruit on one-year-old shoots, *i.e.* those produced the previous season, come black currants, raspberries, blackberries, Morello cherries, peaches and nectarines.

Although the pruning of apples is generally carried out at two seasons, summer and winter, the more important part of the work is that undertaken now. It is during the early winter when the lateral growths should be shortened

to encourage the formation of the short spurs which bear the fruit. All apples, unfortunately, do not behave in the same way, and the extent to which the lateral growths should be cut back depends largely on the variety.

Broadly speaking, apples can be divided into three classes so far as pruning is concerned. In the first group come such varieties as James Grieve, Cox's Orange and Ellison's Orange, which carry their fruit on short spurs and demand the cutting back of lateral growths to three or four buds.

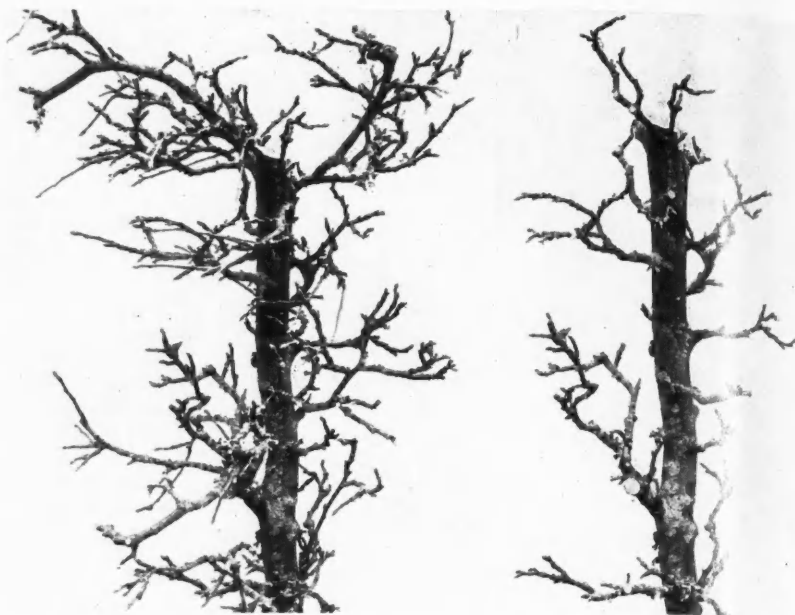
In the second set are those kinds bearing fruits on longer spurs, which means that the laterals need only be shortened to six or seven buds, depending on the vigour of growth. Examples in this group include Laxton's Superb, Beauty of Bath, Lane's Prince Albert and Newton Wonder.

The third category consists of those kinds known as "tip" bearers which bear their fruit at the ends and along the length of the two-year-old lateral growths. With these it will be readily appreciated that to shorten the lateral shoots drastically will be to spoil the crop, and the correct procedure to adopt with varieties of this type, such as Bramley's Seedling,

Worcester Pearmain and Gladstone, is to thin all overcrowded and criss-cross growths and cut back lightly the extra long lateral shoots as an encouragement to growth.

Pears, fortunately, do not exhibit such variation. Most varieties fruit on short spurs, and hence the best treatment is to shorten the lateral growths to three or four buds. There are a few exceptions, however, like Jargonelle, which respond best to a light pruning, such as that given to tip-bearing apples. Sweet cherries growing against walls call for much the same treatment as pears, spurring back long laterals to three or four buds and shortening the leading growths by about a third of their length. Overcrowded branches should be removed at the same time and all dead wood cut away. The same principle should be adopted with red currants, lateral shoots being cut back to three or four buds to encourage the development of spurs.

Black currants, on the other hand, should be pruned with the object of encouraging the growth of completely new shoots to replace the previous season's growths which have carried the fruits. As much of the old wood as possible should be cut away every autumn, or better



A BRANCH OF AN OLD AND NEGLECTED APPLE COVERED WITH A MASS OF GNARLED SPURS, CARRYING TOO MANY FRUIT BUDS. (Right) THE SAME BRANCH PROPERLY DEALT WITH, THE SPURS HAVING BEEN THINNED OUT AND SHORTENED

Old apples can be restored to sound condition in this way

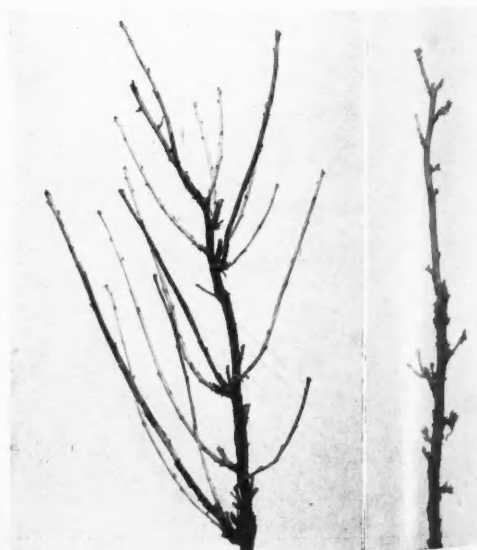
RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS OF PRUNING BLACK AND RED CURRANTS

(Left)
Black currant properly pruned. The new strong growths from low down on the bush are retained

The wrong method, when the young flowering wood has been cut out and spur-pruned

(Right)
A shoot of a red currant when the laterals have not been shortened; thus there are no short fruit spurs. The wrong method

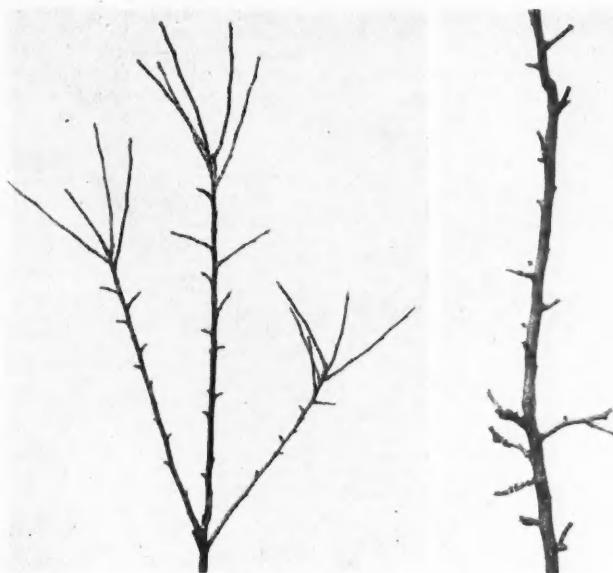
Another shoot properly handled with the laterals spurred back. Note the short fruit spurs



still as soon as the fruit has been gathered, retaining all the new shoots, especially those springing from the base of the bush. The treatment of raspberries is much the same and consists simply in cutting away the old canes which have fruited and retaining the new shoots, which merely call for thinning out if they are overcrowded.

With the autumn-fruiting varieties, however, treatment is different. These kinds bear fruit on the current season's growths, and hence with these the old canes should be cut down to within a few inches of ground level in late winter to encourage the development of new canes during the summer which will produce fruit in the autumn. Blackberries and loganberries can be treated in much the same way as raspberries, although with some of the more vigorous kinds of blackberries, it is found better to leave one or two of the old canes each year as a check to excessive growth.

The same principle of cutting out old wood and retaining the new should be followed with peaches and nectarines, as well as with Morello cherries, the procedure with these



PRUNING A TIP-BEARING APPLE

(Left) The correct method with the lateral shoots left long. Note the many fruit buds produced on the laterals. (Right) The wrong method. The laterals spurred, with a resulting absence of fruit buds

trees being to space the new shoots five or six inches apart in the case of wall specimens.

Plums, gooseberries and apricots form the last category characterised by bearing their fruits on both old and new wood. Generally speaking, it is a safe rule with plums to spare the knife, using it only to thin out crowded branches and remove dead wood. The same should be done with vigorously growing gooseberries. With weaker growers, however, it is better to tip the leading growths of each main branch and prune back the lateral shoots to about four buds to stimulate growth. The more rank the growth, the less the knife should be used and the converse is equally true, severe pruning doing much to restore vigour and health.

In the case of old trees, the best treatment to restore fruitfulness is to cut away at least half of the old gnarled and worn-out spurs and shorten by half their length those that remain. Such drastic treatment is well repaid by the development of new and vigorous growth which will in turn provide new fruit spurs and good crops in future years. G. C. TAYLOR.

THE SILLIEST SHOT

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

IT is always a good thing in war-time to find that "strange comfort" which according to Pope "every stage attends," and there is at any rate one such comfort about war-time golf. No one, however earnest and serious a player, wants to kick himself very hard or very long for any of those singularly imbecile mistakes to which we are all prone. No black devils of remorse will perch on his pillow, arousing him in the midnight hours with reminders of what might have been if only he had not—the precise error may be left to the imagination. He may be annoyed at the time, as is only human, but the fatal shot will not haunt him afterwards, and if he does think of it at all it may even be with philosophy bordering on amusement.

It is the essentially silly shots which are the most embittering and particularly those played on or very near the green. We may commit the most ruinous errors in our long game, we may top the last tee shot into a bunker in front of our nose, when we have a medal or a match as good as won, and that is unquestionably very bitter; but as compared with the fatuous things we do on the green, these strokes seem more or less beyond our control. It is when we are but a few yards or feet from the hole, when only the slightest movement of the club is needed and we ought to have it completely under control, that we feel that no blame is attributable to anything but our own insensate folly and suffer the greater misery accordingly. A man who has "staggers" on the green is perhaps more completely in the grip of some irresistible and malign power than he who commits the grossest absurdity on the tee, but he does not admit it. It is so obviously absurd to hit the ball 8 ft. when he wants to hit it 3 or vice versa; it seems in retrospect a thing so easy to avoid that he must needs feel suicidal.

I have been thinking over the silliest strokes that can be played and I seem to have played them all or nearly all myself, as no doubt have many of my readers. It may be said that I played the silliest, since (it is in all the books of reference) I once hit three balls out of bounds at a nineteenth hole after my adversary had first hit two there. Doubtless that is an unique folly, but it is not one which I contemplate with any torturing remorse. There are at least two other far more galling memories near the hole, though in both instances I was unde-

servedly let off by the Fates. What for instance could be sillier than this? To have a putt of 10 ft. or so for the hole at the nineteenth in a handicap tournament, to know that a half will probably be good enough since there is no stroke to give at the twentieth, and then—to lay yourself a dead stymie. Well, I did that once at Sandwich in the semi-final of the Bar Tournament and if anything could have made things worse it was that rain was pouring down in torrents and it would have taken 10 minutes at least to get a stymie-measure. The Fates were wonderfully forgiving, for they allowed me to loft the stymie, and I did win at the twentieth, but if I had not I must surely, like the poor little tomtit in *Tit-Willow*, have "plunged myself into the billowy wave."

Yes, that was supremely silly, and yet here is something sillier; to have two for a half and the match from no more than 8 ft. and again to lay yourself a stymie. That I did in the sixth round of an Amateur Championship at Muirfield many years ago. The putt looked a perfectly straight putt and my opponent's ball was to one side of the hole. There was no possible danger apparent and yet somehow or other my ball ran off to the right and hid itself behind my enemy's. It was on the seventeenth green and again there was no Nemesis, however justly deserved, for I managed to get my half on the home green, but it is horrible to think of even now. I should have deemed that likewise a piece of folly never equalled by any mortal man, but in fact I saw it repeated by a very fine golfer. It was in the English Championship at Ganton now 10 years ago and the late Rex Hartley and Eric Fiddian were having a tremendous match. It was halved and so was the nineteenth, but at the twentieth it was obviously all over, for Rex had two for the match from a really very short distance, shorter, I incline to think, even than mine at Muirfield. His ball did the same demoniacal thing, it trickled away to the right, and there he was almost hopelessly stymied by his opponent's. And that time there was no forgiveness, for it was the opponent who won the match.

Another such horrible self-inflicted stymie comes to mind from another championship. I would not rank it among the silliest, but it was certainly among the oddest and one calculated to become a permanent nightmare to the victim. This was in the Amateur Championship at Prestwick in 1922. W. L. Hunter, now long

since a professional in California, was then the reigning Champion and looked as if he were going to achieve the rare feat of winning two years running. He was playing Holderness in the semi-final; it was a fine match and with four to play Hunter was one up. At the fifteenth, the first and most difficult hole of the famous Loop, he had a putt of a little over a yard to win the hole and be two up. He was playing with great confidence and perhaps he struck the putt a little too confidently and boldly, though if so what a rare and amiable weakness! At any rate he hardly deserved that the ball should hit the tin and come back off it at so singular an angle as to stymie itself. But that was what it did; it screwed back behind the other ball, which was on the same side of the hole as the striker's. I never could understand how it did it, but anyone can understand the difference between two up with three to play and all square. It was not Hunter who won that match and it was Holderness who won that championship.

One of the feats which is generally deemed of unexampled folly is to have a putt to win, or still more so to save, the match, and to end ignominiously short. Silly it undoubtedly is, but perhaps, because I have a fellow-feeling for the short, I would never condemn it too unsparingly. The man who does it is no more culpable than he who, in an agony of terror, thinks distractedly of being up and makes a wild hit at his putt. This indiscriminating banger is scarcely more likely to be successful and he has not really tried so hard, though he will not appear so foolish. Perhaps the wisest golfer in all the world once appeared guilty of this folly of shortness; but he was innocent, since he acted on wrong information from the villain of many pieces, the spectator who supplies inaccurate news. The golfer was James Braid and it was in the Open Championship of 1904 at Sandwich. Jack White had finished in 69 and Braid was in hot pursuit. On the fifteenth green there bobbed up that ubiquitous and mendacious spectator, declaring that White's score was 70. So with, as he believed, a four to tie at the last hole James played it with the utmost discretion to make sure of a tie; a second a little past the hole, and a putt played very carefully, stone dead but a few inches short. It was only after he had finished that he was told the painful truth and realised that he had not given the hole a chance. Of course, he might not have

holed it but assuredly he would have tried. There is no better precept for the golfer than "Put not your trust in spectators," unless perhaps you know them very well. I know some so well that I know they are sure to be wrong.

There is another folly committed near the hole, not very common but intensely exasperating. I am conscious of having committed it only once and that in a game of the least possible importance a long while ago and yet it provokes some bitterness even now. The lesson was

clearly a stern one. It is: Never send your caddie to the flag when the enemy is playing a shot from a bunker quite close to it. Out comes the ball, struck perhaps off the bottom of the niblick, with the speed of thought; the caddie cannot get out of the way, the ball hits him and the hole that would have been won is lost.

Let the enemy have a shot at the flag-stick; make him send his own caddie; ask the referee, if you possess one, and if he is a brave man, to take the flag, but never, never

go there yourself or send your own caddie. Here is a silliness really more heinous, more deserving of condign punishment than all the rest, because it is a purely voluntary one. You may be too frightened to hold your club, so that it does the most ridiculous things in spite of you, but you can scarcely be so bemuddled in the wits that you do not know your own caddie, nor can your tongue so cleave to your palate with terror that you cannot find voice to tell him to come away from that flag. It is folly's crown of folly.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE DUCHESS OF MILAN

From the Earl of Stamford.

SIR,—Holbein's full-length portrait of Christina of Denmark, Duchess of Milan and Lorraine, is now being exhibited at the National Gallery. It would be interesting to know how many more or less contemporary copies of this picture are in private collections in this country. I recall one, full-length if I remember right, which was sold at Christie's some years ago. It had been wrongly named some time in the eighteenth century, for in the lower left-hand corner, in the lettering of that period, was painted the title *Countess of*? (I have unfortunately destroyed or mislaid the catalogue.)

The portrait of the Duchess in the collection here is a three-quarter-length and can be traced back in our catalogues of the pictures as far as 1769. It is painted on a panel and in the upper left-hand corner is inscribed in faint brown lettering:

CHRISTINA FILIA CHRISTIERNI,
REGIS DANIE DUCISSA LOSHARINGÆ,
ET ANTEA DUCISSA MEDIOLANI

Immediately below are the letters H H F which indicates that Holbein painted the original portrait, of which this is no doubt a copy. On the back of the panel, in a corner, is a small red seal, showing a coat of arms with quarterings and a coronet. I have not yet been able to identify this, but it is probably the seal of the original owner of the portrait.—STAMFORD, *Dunham Massey Hall, Altrincham, Cheshire.*

CREATURES IN CHURCH

From the Bishop of the Windward Islands.

SIR,—My memory takes me back to the days when the then famous "House of Commons dog" used to accompany the late Colonel Charles Bill, M.P., into St. Peter's Church, Alton, Staffordshire, for morning service every Sunday. An equally well-known dog always accompanied the late Lord Halifax to daily Mass in the parish church of Hickleton, Yorkshire. In the West Indies dogs appear to roam in church at will. The only case of effective protest I have heard of concerns a former verger of the Cathedral of St. George in the Island of St. Vincent who found himself in court owing to the vigour of it. On one occasion I remember a sermon being interrupted until such time as a dog fight was quelled.

Other creatures are more troublesome in churches overseas. Not very long ago the glorious church of St. Augustine, *via Dundee, Zululand*, was invaded by white ants. The parish priest had the choir vestry dug up, and two queens were captured and summarily burnt at the stake for their irreverence. Carbon-bisulphate was poured into their abiding-places in the hope that the effect would be as gas bombs on their dug-outs.

When conducting the Three Hours' Devotion at the little church of St. Sylvan in this island I found that the hymns had to be sung without instrumental accompaniment—a hive of bees being in possession of the organ. Two problems arose. Who had the right to claim the honey? Is West Indian singing sweeter with or without a hive of bees in attendance? At any

rate the church was crowded and the powerful singing in no way diminished. I hope the fortunate collector of the honey remembered that Proverbs tells that "It is not good to eat too much honey: so for men to search their own glory is not glory."

—VINCENT WINDWARD ISLANDS,
Bishop's House, St. Vincent, B.W.I.

RABBIT-TRAPPING

From Viscount Tredegar.

SIR,—I have read with interest in your issue of October 29 Mr. Henry Maxwell's letter, written from the Carlton Club, on the subject of rabbit-trapping.

I would like to draw your correspondent's attention to the fact that in May, 1935, I introduced a Bill in the House of Lords for the abolition of the gin trap, and although unhappily it was defeated by the small majority of three votes, it led, I am glad to say, to many reforms in connection with this obnoxious method of trapping.—TREDEGAR, 13, *South Audley Street, London, W.1.*

AN OLD CIDER PRESS

SIR,—This drawing of an old cider press may interest those of your readers who saw Mr. James Thorpe's article

in *COUNTRY LIFE*, November 12. It stands in an outhouse side by side with a modern high-powered car at the Mill House, Golden Green, near Tonbridge, Kent.

In its solid simplicity of construction and fitness to its purpose it struck me as a thing of beauty. It is probably over 200 years old.—PERCY BUCKMAN, *Hillside, Farningham, Kent.*

SOAP FOR GEYSERS

SIR,—A recent article on volcanoes revived in my mind a problem for a solution of which I have sought in vain ever since a visit to Iceland shortly before the war. While there I, of course, was taken to see a geyser and was surprised to learn that it had to be coaxed, or irritated, to make it perform punctually, while the various parties of spectators were on the spot. Into the funnel-shaped opening some 20 lb. of yellow soap, cut into small pieces, was dropped. After a time, while we waited in a bitter wind, though somewhat comforted by contact with warm rocks, the surface of the pool began to be troubled, and presently a magnificent jet of water and steam sprang into the air with an impressive roar. Nobody gave a satisfactory explanation of the working

of this curious incentive. Does the soap form a skin which keeps in the steam till a high pressure gathers force? This does not quite satisfy the enquirer. Perhaps some reader with a more scientific mind can give a better explanation of a problem which must have puzzled every visitor to Iceland. Incidentally, I arrived on the scene, with several friends, independently of the State Tourist Agency guide and transport, and the guide was rather annoyed that we "outsiders" should benefit by the use of the soap the Agency had provided. We could only apologise for our luck in arriving so opportunely, and point out that no extra soap had been used on our account.—W. K. HOLMES, *Glasgow, C.4.*

[The water in a quiescent geyser is in equilibrium, just below its boiling point, and, if the boiling point is reduced, geyser action is started. The boiling point may be reduced by pouring soap into the geyser tube, when a foaming mass of soapsuds quickly forms and boils over.]

The addition of soap also has the effect of lowering the surface tension of the water, thus facilitating boiling: this is another contributory factor.—Ed.]

37 YEARS IN THE POST

SIR,—I am a regular reader of *COUNTRY LIFE*, and wonder whether the enclosed postcard may be of interest to your Correspondence pages. It was posted on December 31, 1906, and redirected from Clifton to Bath, January 1, 1907. It was delivered there early in last October with the ordinary letters, after nearly 37 years in the post.—ELLEN L. KING, *Hogback Cottage, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire.*

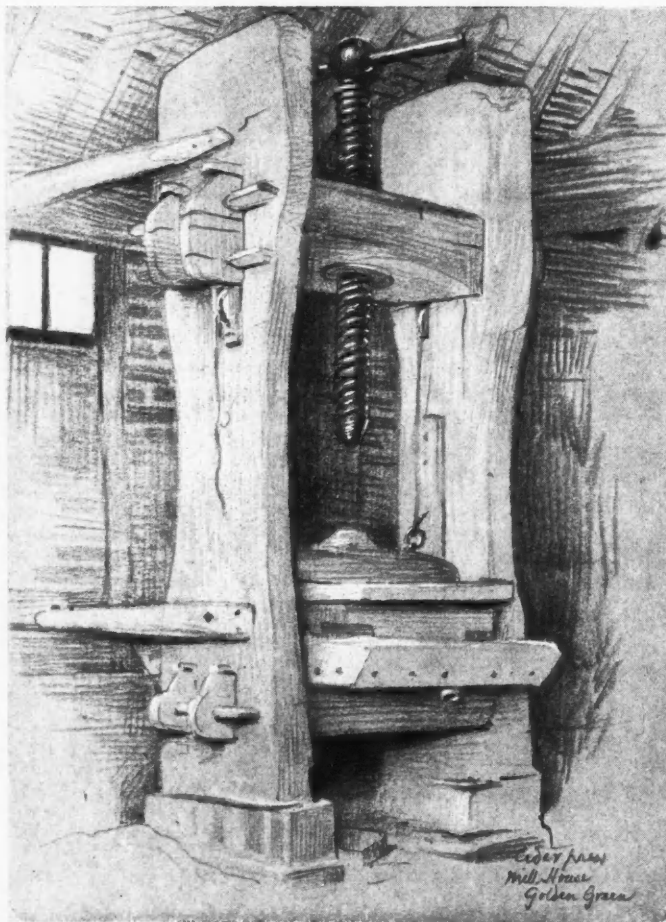
[Our correspondent's pleasant, ordinary postcard, with a picture of Baddow Rodney on the back, is perhaps a record instance of the post's delays.—Ed.]

NOTES FROM NORTH UIST

SIR,—Wigeon were heard for the first time this season late in the evening of September 18, and on the 21st 30 barnacle-geese were seen flying in a southerly direction. Two days later a pair of gadwall rose from a fresh-water pool.

I have never known snipe to be so scarce as they are this year: there are generally a few home-bred birds, but this season not a single nest was found and during August and September the snipe bogs did not contain one. Even now as I write (October 8) snipe are almost entirely absent, although last night while waiting for duck at flight time I heard several flying overhead in a northerly direction, but to-day none is to be seen.

The redwing arrived on October 3 and the fieldfare on October 6. In the morning of the latter day the first brent geese were observed. They numbered about 60 and settled on the dry sand on the "fcrd" at low water. Nearly every evening when I come home through the fields I hear golden plover rising all round me, but they are not to be seen, curiously enough, during the day-time. For the last week 20 teal have been frequenting a pool in a rocky bay and several turnstones and purple sandpipers, both



A CIDER PRESS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

See letter: An Old Cider Press

very tame, been found in the same bay. So far no white-fronted or bean-geese have arrived, nor have the whooper or Bewick swans made their appearance yet.—G. B., *North Uist*.

BLACKBIRD'S NEST ON THE GROUND

SIR,—In the Vale of Clwyd, North Wales, during the early part of this summer, I came upon a blackbird's nest in a wood, built amid nettles and flush with the ground. There was no doubt as to the nest being that of a blackbird, as I examined the eggs and they were bluish green with brownish speckles, five in number. I also saw the bird, which left the nest and this

lower situation and even on the flat ground.—Ed.]

BONE PAVING

SIR,—In the common entrance passage to a group of almshouses—Stiles's, at Wantage, Berkshire—I was interested to see two small pieces of pavement consisting entirely of sheep's knuckle-bones. Wantage used to have a glove-making industry, and there would doubtless have been plenty of these bones from the sheep (herded on the neighbouring downs) whose skins provided the glove-leather. But does anyone know of similar survivals elsewhere? Innocent (*The Development of English Building Construction*, page 160) has the following paragraph, which suggests that these fragments of pavement should not be unique:

Bones were often driven into the earthen floor, to form a pattern, in the seventeenth century, and an example in Broad Street, Oxford, destroyed in 1869, was laid with "trotter-bones" in a pattern of squares, arranged angle-wise within a border. The pattern was defined by bones about 2 ins. square, rubbed or sawn to an even surface, and filled in with the small bones of sheep's legs, the knuckles uppermost, closely packed and driven into the ground to the depth of from 3 ins. to 4 ins.

Of course, sheep's bones were sometimes used in the construction of roofs: for example, parts of the roof of the old tithe barn (said to date from 1474) just outside the cathedral precincts at Carlisle are described as being united by sheep's bones, and

Innocent (page 180) notes:

In the North of England the small bones of the legs of sheep were used as pegs for the hanging of stone slates in the Middle Ages, and the tines of stags' antlers are said to have been used for the purpose at the 14th-century gate-house of Worktop Priory, on the border of Sherwood Forest.

I cannot verify the reference, but I have been told that Sir John Lowther refers in his (17th-century) diary to the purchase of sheep's bones at 2d. per 100, for the roofing of Lowther Hall.—J. D. U. WARD, *Bradfield, Berkshire*.

[An old house on the east side of Eton High Street, known as the Cock Pit, has, or had, a floor similarly paved with knuckle-bones, but more closely set and flatter than that illustrated.—Ed.]

CORN DOLLIES

SIR,—I send you two photographs of corn dollies which were used at the harvest festival this year in a Herefordshire church, though actually made in a neighbouring county, in the Teme Valley. They are of a rather different pattern from those which used to be made here. It is very good that the custom has not yet quite died out.—M. W., *Hereford*.

THE TATE GALLERY

SIR,—With reference to your comment on Sir Geoffrey Callender's

letter in your issue of October 22, I think I should write to point out that the description National Gallery, Millbank was officially changed to the Tate Gallery in October, 1932, largely because the Gallery had an established reputation in the popular mind under the latter description.—JOHN ROTHENSTEIN, *Director and Keeper, Tate Gallery, Millbank, S.W.1*.

AN EARLY

TEMPERANCE MEDAL

SIR,—In his letter *An Early Temperance Medal* in the issue of October 15, Mr. Lionel U. Grace refers to the engraver John Ottley of Birmingham, stating that his greatest work was the engraving of a medal to Dr. Henry Jephson of Leamington in 1846. In case it may be of interest, I am enclosing a photograph of the medal, which is 2 ins. in diameter.—J. H. JEPHSON, *Brookside, Lewes, Sussex*.

SIR,—The letter in your issue of October 15 telling of the finding of an early temperance medal notes that the achievement of arms it bears has a shield surmounted by a Holy Lamb. This lamb is part of the arms of Preston, Lancashire, with which the movement inaugurated by Joseph Livesey and his colleagues is so closely connected, and it would be quite natural to include it. One usually sees the same thing on ornaments and souvenirs offered for sale at the Celebrations of the "Guild Merchant" whose charter was granted in 1180, in the reign of Henry II, normally held every 20 years but in 1942 postponed owing to the war. Any native of the town or of the surrounding area would immediately recognise this association with the town of Preston, for hereabouts local pride is very strong.

The medal thus symbolises the debt of the temperance movement to Preston men of good will, and especially to Joseph Livesey, whose humble home, marked by a tablet and standing in a row of dwellings opening directly on the main road of Walton, Preston, close to the bank of the River Ribble, was visited by the writer in September.—A. H., *Manchester*.

A LINK WITH THOMAS HARDY

SIR,—When I was cycling with Thomas Hardy, whom I knew for many years, he took me to the scene of his well-known poem *The Lost Pyx*. By the roadside, as represented in my photograph, there stands on a lonely tableland above the Blackmoor Vale, between High Stoy and Bubb Down, a stone known locally as Cross in Hand mentioned in the poem.

Hardy told me it got its name from the spot, "which was the scene of a miracle or murder, or both." It is a strange rude monolith, on which was roughly carved a human hand. In *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* Hardy makes Tess enquire the origin and nature of the stone. The rustic replied to the question: "Cross—no: 'twere not a cross. 'Tis a thing of ill-omen, Miss. It was put up in wuld times by the relations of a malefactor who was tortured there by nailing his hand to a post. And afterwards hung. The bones lie underneath." In the poem Hardy made the priest, who



OTTLEY'S MEDAL TO DR. HENRY JEPHSON

See letter: *An Early Temperance Medal*

was carrying the pyx to a dying man, raise the stone to mark the spot where the Heavenly light had shone in "that midnight miracle."—CLIVE HOLLAND, *Gerrard's Cross, Buckinghamshire*.

MARSH HARRIER IN DORSET

SIR,—In view of your articles on the marsh harrier, published this year, I thought it might be of interest to readers that I watched one on Poole Harbour on October 24. This appears to be only the fifth record of this bird in Dorset in the present century.

The harrier was quartering the reed-beds, flying like a sparrow-hawk, alternately flapping and gliding, and occasionally pouncing down out of sight.—J. R. M. TENNETT, *Bryanston School, Blandford, Dorset*.

[The bird seen by our correspondent was presumably one of the Norfolk marsh harriers on migration



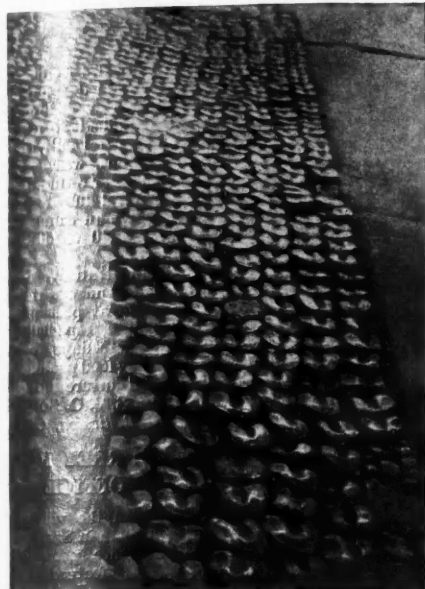
CROSS IN HAND

See letter: *A Link with Thomas Hardy*

southwards. Several young harriers were reared this season on the Broads, which are the only British breeding station of this species.—Ed.]

ROUND FIREPLACES

SIR,—The round fireplace described by your contributor Amy E. Phillips in your issue of October 15 is interesting, especially as regards the question of insulating the firebricks of the modern interior type fireplace. This is necessary, because frequently fireplaces on internal walls in adjoining rooms are not always back to back, but, to save space, set side by side, with the result that, with a low-down fire, considerable heat is concentrated over a small area at the base of the firebrick back, making the other side of the wall behind the fire uncomfortably (if not dangerously) hot. On external walls a great deal of heat is



PAVING OF SHEEP'S KNUCKLE-BONES

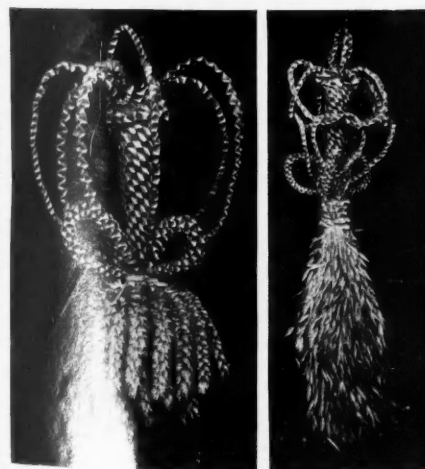
See letter: *Bone Paving*

gave the unmistakable cry of the blackbird.

Later, when the young had flown, I examined the nest in detail; it was of mud, grass and straw lined with grass, and was definitely on the ground.

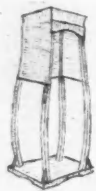
I have found these nests in odd places and low down in brambles but have never before seen or heard of one in such a position as this. Is it really as unusual as I imagine it to have been? Perhaps some of your readers may be interested.—L. A. WEBSTER, *Grantham, Lincolnshire*.

[Although the blackbird normally nests in bushes and hedgerows, building several feet from the ground, it is not very unusual to find a nest in a



CORN DOLLIES FROM THE TEME VALLEY, 1943

See letter: *Corn Dollies*



THE PARSON'S SHELTER

See letter: For Wet Weather

the top of the built-up fireback. Professor P. O. Rosin in *The Aerodynamics of Domestic Open Fires* (Institute of Fuel, 53, Victoria Street, S.W.1, 2s.) examines this point and as a result of his tests argues against it, and in favour of a convex shape. Professor Rosin says (pages 22-23): "a convex back is better both for air-flow and heat distribution; less air is intercepted by the apex, and the fireback eddy is greatly reduced. The fireback and gases are not prematurely chilled, and heat is uniformly reflected and radiated down to the fire and into the room."

A last point, important in view of the necessity for strict economy in post-war building, is the desirability of treating the fireplace for what it in fact is: as a part of the structure, with the simplest possible dressing up, as opposed to the notion of treating it as a piece of furniture removable at will of the individual tenant.—CHARLES BARKER, 33, Jury Street, Warwick.

FOR WET WEATHER

SIR,—I send you herewith a sketch of a rather interesting and curious piece of woodwork to be found in the old Collegiate Church of Wingfield, Suffolk. It is said to have been used in the early part of the nineteenth century by one of the incumbents when attending funerals in wet weather; but it does not look to have provided much protection against inclement weather, with its very open sides. But how did his reverence reach this sentry-box on such occasions? Was he escorted, mandarin-wise, with umbrella?

However, it is a memorial to the local carpenter-cum-undertaker, since it is of elm, and is not without interest in its lines. One of the back supports has now snapped at the short grain. It is now lodged in a loft of a chapel on the north side of the sanctuary, which still shows traces of a screen

wasted. If the fireback is suitably insulated by foam-slag, concrete, or other suitable insulating material, this loss of heat is obviated and much greater radiant heat is given off in the room as a result.

The other point which is of interest is the concave shape at

decorated with colour; the loft was probably the sacristan's chamber.

Incidentally, there are some excellent misericords in this beautiful and ancient church.—ALLAN JOBSON, *Beauchamp Cottage*, 21, Crown Dale, S.E.19.

A RELIC OF OLD AMERICA

SIR,—In your issue of October 22 under the heading of *A Relic of Old America* your correspondent Mr. Albert Gill enquired as to the nature of a small document of which you showed photographs of the obverse and reverse.

This appears to be a one shilling paper-money note issued by the colony of Pennsylvania in 1772. Before the Revolutionary years there was of course no Continental Congress and therefore no National Treasury. Each of the 13 Colonies issued its own notes. The "French and Indian" War ended in 1763. The colonists had played an important part and a chronic depression prevailed for some years. In order to carry on, the Colonies issued large amounts of paper-money, which depreciated heavily as time went on. By 1781, after the War of Independence, 100 dollars of notes would "hardly buy a pair of shoes." This is a note must therefore have been worth around a penny at one time. Fortunately Alexander Hamilton, with his Scottish father and French mother, took charge of American finances in 1789 and carried out his far-sighted policy of redeeming all Federal and State certificates and paper-money at par. This was a brilliant feat, in view of the fact that only a few months before, "Continental" notes had almost been repudiated. One barber in Philadelphia papered his walls with "Continentials," as they were called. The expression "not worth a Continental" is still in current use in the United States. As Hamilton's schemes gained ground many far-sighted financiers sent agents all over the country on horseback buying up the depreciated paper at 10 cents on the dollar. The Federal Debt was also refunded by the Act of 1790 and by the following summer American 6 per cent. Bonds were selling at a premium.—E. ASHLEY DODD, *American and British - Commonwealth Association*, 18, South Street, Park Lane, London, W.1.

A SINGULAR MONUMENT

SIR,—This lovely piece of work carved in white marble makes a fitting memorial to an organist buried in Hampstead Cemetery, N.W.

Standing about 8 ft. high, it is complete in every detail with pipes, stops, sheet of music and an organ stool.—J. DENTON ROBINSON, *Darlington*.

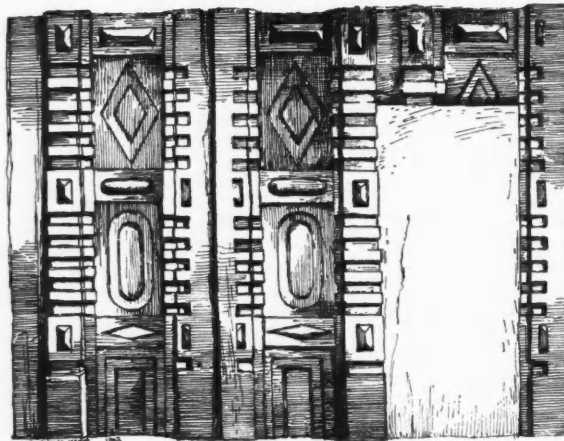
[This tombstone is certainly unusual, but we do not share our correspondent's enthusiasm. There may be something to be said for designing a memorial in a personal or imaginative form, as there is much to be said in favour of a standard form of memorial, but why white marble, when there are so many beautiful native stones that harmonise with their setting?—Ed.]

A DOG ON A MISERICORD

SIR,—Mr. E. R. Yarham's article *Dogs in Church* evoked many interesting letters on the subject. You may like to see the accompanying photograph of a dog which I suggest is the jolliest of all the dogs in church. He and his companions are the subjects of the carving on a pre-Reformation misericord in the parish church of Sneinton, Nottingham. This misericord is one of a series of eight, part of the fine mediæval woodwork which was originally in St. Mary's, the mother church of Nottingham. They were transferred to the comparatively new church at Sneinton about the middle of last century.—A. W. BULL, *Beeston, Nottinghamshire*.

THE TECHNIQUE OF CUT-PAPER WORK

SIR,—I wonder if it will be of interest to you, with regard to the letter in



PANELLING FROM THE POST OFFICE IN EFFINGHAM, SURREY

See letter: A Surrey Post Office

COUNTRY LIFE on cut-paper work, to hear an answer to two of the questions asked there?

I amused myself before the war by cutting silhouettes of my friends, and for this I used what is known in Nottingham as "face-paper"—that is a thin, firm, black, shiny paper used by lace manufacturers to face—i.e. put behind so as to show the pattern clearly—their lace. This paper is white on the reverse side, and I always had that side towards me when working: the fine, close texture of the paper keeps it from pulling as you work, which is very necessary, as a hair's-breath makes an entire change in expression.

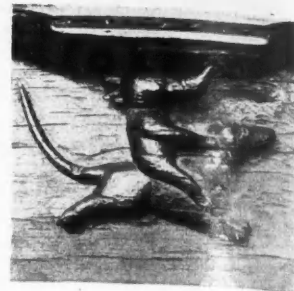
I, personally, never draw first: I can express by scissors directly much more easily than by pencil.

I have never used a knife. After reading Miss Hope's letter I should like to try, but alas! until the war is over the paper is no longer made. I do not think I should find it as easy.—E. BUXTON, *Ravenscroft, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire*.

A FRUIT RECORD FROM CEYLON

SIR,—The banana tree (or plantain tree, as we generally call it in the Eastern tropics) is one of the most prolific bearers of fruit, each cluster usually containing from 150 to 200 fruits. But here is a photograph of a record plantain-bunch, the unusually big fruit-stalk of which bore a cluster of over 300 fruits, all large, healthy-looking, and well formed. It grew in an East Ceylon village garden, and evoked great interest when exhibited at a country fair.

An extraordinarily prolific coconut-bunch grown in a countryside



A MERRY DOG FROM A NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MISERICORD

See letter: A Dog on a Misericord

estate, and displayed at an agricultural show at which it deservedly got the first prize, contained about 50 large-size nuts, which even three or four men found it difficult to carry.

As a general rule, coconut palms, which yield all the year round, bearing several clusters at the top, give an annual return of 40 to 50 nuts per tree.

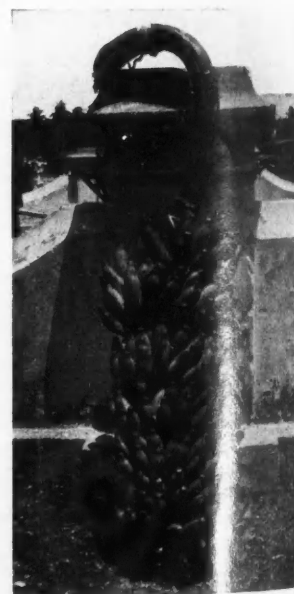
Incidentally, these record bunches reveal what great possibilities there are, especially in these war days, of increasing food produce by careful nurture and selection.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, *Batticaloa, Ceylon*.

A SURREY POST OFFICE

SIR,—In the village of Effingham in Surrey the post office possesses a curious feature in a panelled wall of massive oak carved as shown in the illustration which I send.

It would appear to belong to the latter part of the sixteenth or early

part of the seventeenth century, and yet the plain little red brick house, where it seems to have been for centuries, can hardly be older than late Georgian times. The cottage is about 200 yds. north of the church, and it is possibly older than its front suggests. Scarcely one in a thousand who enter the post office notices the panelled wall, so shadowy is the little passage which it enriches.—GORDON HOME, *Authors' Club*, 2, Whitehall Court, S.W.



300 BANANAS ON A BUNCH

See letter: A Fruit Record from Ceylon



THE ORGANIST'S TOMBSTONE

See letter: A Singular Monument

Insurance in War Time

At a time when danger unprecedented stands on every threshold, there may well be many for whom the ordinary hazards of our pre-war business and domestic lives have lost significance. It is well to remember, however, that these continue and may be sharpened even by present conditions.

After 220 years of continuous endeavour the Royal Exchange Assurance is maintaining in every way possible its normal Service of Insurance.



ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Incorporated A.D. 1720

Head Office: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3

Telephone: MANsion House 9898



Quality of Reproduction

For nearly half a century the world's greatest artists have entrusted the permanent reproduction of their art to "His Master's Voice"—exclusively. Purity of tone and quality of reproduction have therefore become a tradition with "His Master's Voice" . . . a tradition which ensures that "His Master's Voice" radio sets and radio-gramophones enable you to hear the world's greatest artists as they would wish to be heard.



"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

RADIO RECEIVERS — RADIO-GRAMOPHONES

We regret that no Radiograms or Radio Receivers are available for the time being

Bank Notes

The
Chancellor of the Exchequer
says

"Too many notes are still being hoarded; it would be very much in the interests both of the hoarders and the State that these surplus notes should be deposited in a bank or invested in war loans."

If you have a bank account, use it, and combine caution with patriotism.

If you have no such account, go to a bank and ask the Manager to help you.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Renowned for Service



By Appointment to
H.M. King George VI.

Gordon's Stands Supreme

Maximum Prices : per bottle 25/3; Half bottle 13/3.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland only

**NO JOB TOO TOUGH
NO DAY TOO LONG**



NOW SUPPLIED
WITH STEEL
WHEELS ONLY

MASSEY-HARRIS

TRACTORS & POWER FARMING MACHINES

Offices: MASSEY HOUSE, BROOKLANDS ROAD., SALE, MANCHESTER

MASTITIS—
THE DISEASE
WHICH EMPTIES
THE MILK PAIL

**CHECK IT!
STOP IT!
USE AN—**



Recommended by
the Veterinary
Profession.

Thousands in
daily use.

PRICE **7/6** POST FREE

ALFA-LAVAL
FORE MILK (STRIP) CUP

Every milker—machine or hand—should examine milk from every quarter before milking. Detect the disease in time by using the Alfa-Laval patented Fore Milk Cup. Obtainable from all agricultural dealers, Messrs. Boots the Chemists, or direct from:

ALFA-LAVAL CO., LTD., Great West Road, Brentford, Middx. Phone: EAL'ng 0116 (6 lines).

FARMING NOTES

PIGS AND HORSE-CHESTNUTS

SEEING so many horse-chestnuts lying about on the grass, a neighbour got his two school-boy sons to collect several bagfuls of them at the week-ends. He has been trying to induce his pigs to eat them but they do not take at all kindly to chestnuts. When he ground them raw and made a mixture with their ordinary meal, using 1 part of chestnuts to 4 of meal, the pigs managed to leave the chestnuts. Since then he has been cooking the chestnuts and then mixing them into a mash with the other food. He finds that the pigs will take 10 per cent. of chestnuts in their food but they eliminate any bits of husk. I believe that on chemical analysis horse-chestnuts have a fair food value, but somehow stock do not like them. Their bitter taste is probably against them, and I doubt very much whether it is really worth while collecting them even now when ordinary feeding-stuffs for pigs are so difficult to get. My neighbour is comparatively fortunate as he grew 80 acres of barley for this harvest and has the tail barley, which he is mixing with some swill from a near-by camp. He is on the right lines in maintaining as many sows as he can. Young pigs will be very scarce in the next year or two. Already the price of pedigree gilts and sows is sky-high and the farmer who has to consider his bank balance can only afford to pick up the rejects which are not quite perfect judged by show standards.

THE hatchery from which I get chicks tells me that bookings for the coming spring are exceptionally heavy. It seems that many farmers who have managed to keep just a few laying birds through the last two lean years are now planning to increase again. There is a special ration for chick rearing and the quality of the chick mash allowed against these coupons is fairly good. It certainly has some maize meal in it and also some cod liver oil. Otherwise the war-time feeding-stuffs allowed are altogether too high in fibre for young chicks and indeed for other young stock. If it is at all possible, the Government ought to arrange for increased rations of high-quality chick mash to be available next spring. If we do not get a start with more chicks in 1944 it will be 1945 before we can hope to get increased egg-production. To those who are thinking, as I am, that the time has come when they can increase their laying flocks, my advice is to book chicks early. February and March chicks seem to do best with me, although I have had very good results from November-hatched chicks. The trouble about November chicks is that the hatcheries are often short of eggs in the autumn and cannot meet requirements exactly. It may mean taking odd lots of chicks to make up numbers and this is always a nuisance.

At a machinery demonstration the other day, the speaker stated that British farmers had been buying new machinery at the rate of £25,000,000 a year since the war started. That means over £100,000,000 altogether. If our purchases have amounted to anything like this it shows what a big market British agriculture in its modern form offers to the engineering industry. It is true of course that we have been expanding our arable very rapidly and we have been buying tractors and implements at a faster rate than we should in ordinary times even after the war, when,

we hope, our agriculture will be established on a higher plane of production than before the war. What we shall certainly need is a chain of repair and service depots for tractors and farm machinery, so that every district has a local depot. When I say chain, I do not necessarily mean that it should be in the hands of one combine.

THE important matter is that the machinery in every district should get the service it deserves. To-day the waste, apart from wear and tear, of machinery must be very great. Too often expensive machines are left lying in the open, week after week, presumably because the War Agricultural Committees, who are responsible for them, or the farmers who own them, cannot get implements erected so that the machines are protected from the weather. Then I think it is true that the tractor on the ordinary farm does not get frequent enough overhauls to keep it running properly without serious breakdowns. Just as the farmer now finds it good business to get on to the veterinary panel so he would find it good business to have regular expert examination of his machinery.

IT was a good plan of the Newbury Chamber of Commerce to arrange a joint meeting of the local branch of the National Farmers' Union to discuss the question, "Are Farmers Business Men?" This was of course intended as a catch question to arouse interest, and it succeeded in its purpose. Both the traders of the town and the farmers of the neighbourhood were of one mind that farmers are business men. Some of the traders rated them as very shrewd business men. Of course it is true that some farmers, particularly small men, are not always as business-like as they might be. They are not very prompt in dealing with correspondence, they may get behind in settling their bills and they do not like filling in Government forms. All that is what they call clerks' work and the farmer's business has a much wider scope. He has to be first of all a good husbandman, caring for his land and his livestock and then something of an animal doctor, chemist, botanist and an engineer. It is not surprising that his office methods are not up to city standards. There ought to be more meetings of this kind between local business men and local farmers. By getting to know each other better and understanding each other's problems, the best foundation can be laid for an enduring partnership between town business and agriculture.

IF it is true that farmers have been spending about £25,000,000 a year on buying new machinery, how much do they spend altogether on all their requirements? In war-time the fertiliser bill probably outstrips the feeding-stuffs bill, but the total must run into £100,000,000 or so a year. When agriculture is buying freely and paying good wages to the men employed, the towns doing business with the farming community enjoy a corresponding prosperity. There may sometimes be a conflict between the interests of the trader as a trader and as a consumer of food, but if we get steady prices and a high level of efficiency in our home food production, the conflict need never be extreme. We shall indeed be bankrupt in statesmanship if the old cry of "dear food" is allowed to dog the footsteps of British agriculture again.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

A TURNOVER OF
£220,000

TAKING into account private transactions, the sales reported this week of purely landed property, chiefly farms, amount to approximately £220,000. This includes many contracts for single farms, and large totals at a couple of country auctions. Competition for small lots, that appeal to the local buyers as an investment, has been very spirited, even for houses and cottages that are subject to the Rent Restriction provisions.

LITTLE DOING IN LONDON

LONDON houses and business premises again make a poor showing, and dullness will continue to prevail in that section of the market until some specific announcement of, at any rate partial, re-planning of many areas. There are other obstacles, incidental to the period, to the revival of dealings in London, but flats and houses, available for private tenancy, are readily lettable at substantial rents, and good houses, in the suburbs or in places of an easy daily journey from Town, are available at rising prices. Recently, for example, in the case of a freehold not far from London, the vendor, having accepted the quoted price for it, received more than one pressing request to take a higher figure, but of course, having given his word, ignored them. For the less accessible and larger type of rural residential property, the market is not quite so active as it was in early autumn, but considerable business is being done. The majority of offers are of houses with from an acre to 25 acres at from £2,000 upwards, a favourite quotable sum seeming to be in the region of £5,000.

HOUSES IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LORD FAIRHAVEN has decided to dispose of Ashley Hall, near Newmarket, a pleasantly placed residence in pretty gardens of just over a couple of acres. Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons) will offer the freehold at Cambridge this week (November 27). Lord Fairhaven has just intimated to the National Trust his intention to place restrictive covenants on Anglesey Abbey, Kirtling Towers, and a property owned jointly with his brother, Major H. R. Broughton, namely, Thorney Abbey House. The covenants ensure the amenities of the houses and approximately 720 acres.

VILLAGE FOR SALE IN
YORKSHIRE

NEARLY the whole village of Bilbrough, six miles from York and within walking distance of Tadcaster, is in the hands of Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., for realisation, and may have changed hands by the time this note appears in print. There are seven large farms, the old rectory, an inn, and many cottages, and a total area of 1,120 acres. The estate agent is Mr. C. W. Thompson, of the Esrick office.

SUSSEX HOME OF PEDIGREE
HERDS

THE Wellcome Foundation has acquired Ely Grange, near Cambridge Wells, an estate of 312 acres. The house, built not many years ago, exhibits the perfection of building, of which Mr. George Gee, the late owner, was an acknowledged exponent. The name of Ely Grange is known throughout stock-breeding circles, for it was the home of the Bayford pedigree British Friesian cattle and Large White pigs, frequent prize-winners at the Smithfield and other shows. Messrs. Alfred Savill and Sons acted for the purchasers, and

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley for the vendors.

The steady stream of Bournemouth sales flows on, and Messrs. Fox and Sons' current announcements include a couple of typical transactions, the sale for £5,000 of the late Mr. Percy Machin's freehold of an acre, called Sunnycourt, in the Talbot Woods, and, for £1,300, a nice little detached freehold in Cecil Avenue, near Queen's Park golf course.

HIGHER RESERVES

SIGNS of a tendency to fix reserve prices at auction a trifle higher than farmers are willing to pay begin to be discernible. Whether private negotiations, which result in so many sales subsequently, are effected at or below the sum expected at the auction is never disclosed, but in some instances the approach to something less than the reserve conduces to a contract. As a rule the would-be buyer of a property that fails to reach the reserve stands a better chance of obtaining what he wants by prompt private treaty before the vendor's agents have left the saleroom than by procrastination. That enables other possible competitors to consider the proposition, and after he has submitted a belated offer there is usually delay in communicating with those who have the final word in the matter. Time and money are saved by promptitude.

The outlying parts of Lord Willoughby de Broke's Kinton estate have come under the hammer of Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey, and a total of £22,985 was realised. Three of the five large farms changed hands, including Bloxham Barn Farm, 128 acres, for £3,750, and Churchill Farm, 239 acres, for £7,200, in the saleroom, and Chadshunt Farm, 267 acres, immediately afterwards. Holdings of 267 acres and 256 acres await purchasers. In addition to the price of the land, the buyers have to pay on a timber valuation.

A DUTCH BUYER OF FARMS

ACCORDING to a note from the vendor's agents, Messrs. Barker, Son and Lewis, a Dutch refugee has acquired four mixed farms, with woodland and cottages, in all nearly 470 acres, in Derbyshire, on the Losehill estate, near Castleton, in the Hope Valley. The firm has also disposed of 140 acres, on the Yorkshire coast, at Fylingdales.

One of the last large landed offers of the year will be made by Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff, at Boston on December 15. Altogether about 1,440 acres are to come under the hammer, and with the Sleaford portion, approximately 1,094 acres, will go an option to take the machinery. The 342 acres comprised in the Boston portion will be dealt with subject to a tenancy at £865 a year.

A TOTAL OF £45,885

BIDDING was very business-like at a Luton auction, for the various parts of the Kensworth estate of nearly 1,000 acres, on the Hertfordshire edge of Bedfordshire. The total of £45,885 included £4,100 for Lynch House, which was formerly leased to Mr. Brendan Bracken.

In Exeter, the hammer fell, after very brisk competition, at £5,550, for Iolanthe, a modern house in 27 acres on the outskirts of that city.

Sussex sales include that of the freehold in Bury, three miles from Pulborough, known as The Ridge, a stone house and 16 acres, the agents being Messrs. Harrods Estate Offices and Messrs. Tresidder and Co.

ARBITER.

TREES TREES

*Beautify your landscape by planting Trees.
Roadside, Streets, Parks, etc., etc.*

From OCTOBER onwards is planting time.

**We hold a large stock of
Ornamental Shrubs (Flowering), Conifers, Golden Yews, etc.**

*Owing to increased food production we are offering the
following in BARGAIN PRICES:—*

Birch
Poplars in variety
Limes
London Plane
Chestnut @ 3/6 each
Purple Plums 6-8 ft.
Flowering Thorns
Pyrus in variety
Willows in variety

Golden Yews, 3-4 ft, 60/- dozen.

On Rail—Packing extra.

Including many other kinds of trees.

A LARGE SELECTION TO CHOOSE FROM

Write us for further particulars:—

LITTLE & BALLANTYNE, LTD.

NURSERYMEN & SEEDSMEN

CARLISLE

PHONE:—15 Carlisle

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"Littlelyne"



The BEST XMAS PRESENT
you can give your gardening
friend is

A "FOUR OAKS" "MANEY"
HAND SPRAYER

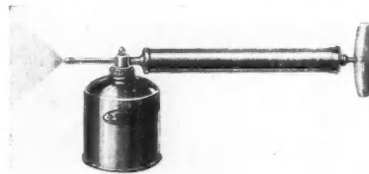
Excellent for a lady's use or for rose or greenhouse spraying

PRICE
with Brass Pump
and Copper
Container

16/-

Post Free.

Cash with order.



Designed for those who require a really efficient continuous-action sprayer at a low price.

Spray is continuous and a very fine vapour. Capacity 1 pint.

It is necessary to pump continuously while spraying. There are two nozzles complete with it, one spraying straight and one which will spray up or down.

The container unscrews and new ones can be supplied when it wears out

*Although it is war time we are trying to do the very best we can to
give reasonable deliveries.*

**Complete Catalogues of Spraying Machines of all types post free from
the Sole Manufacturers:**

THE FOUR OAKS SPRAYING MACHINE CO.

THE SPRAYING SPECIALISTS

FOUR OAKS WORKS, FOUR OAKS, BIRMINGHAM

Telephone—305 Four Oaks.

Telegrams—"Sprayers, Four Oaks."

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

FIRST of all, fiction. And I must be frank about it and say that if I were buying fiction for children this year I would buy books by some of the old hands of the past. Perhaps I have been unfortunate and the shops will be full of fine stuff that I have not seen. What has reached me is pretty jog-trot. The only one of the bunch that has genuine imagination (without which there can be no good fiction either for children or adults) is Miss Joan Haslip's *Fairy Tales from the Balkans* (Collins, 6s.), and this is not an original compilation. It is, the publisher tells us, written "from memories of stories told to the author by her Yugoslav grandmother." Well, let us give thanks to the grandmother,



From *Just Smith*
(Hutchinson, 6s.)

A charming story for smallish people, written and illustrated by Dorothy Burroughes

and to Miss Haslip who has remembered and re-created so well, and to Miss Dodo Adler who illustrates the book with charming pictures in colour and line. It is full of old stuff: lovely princesses, gnomes and witches, incantations, spells and charms: all the ingredients of all the fairy tales that ever were, but they are ingredients that have never grown old and are never likely to.

WANDERING MINSTREL

The farther back and the farther away the books are this year, the more I have liked them; so that I place next Elizabeth Janet Gray's *Adam of the Road* (Black, 8s. 6d.), a tale of 13th-century England; and Victor Hagen's *Miskito Boy* (Collins, 4s.), whose scene is the jungles of Nicaragua. Miss Gray's Adam was a schoolboy of St. Albans, son of a wandering minstrel, and in this book we are given his adventures upon the road, first in company with his father and then alone. The calls at great houses and inns and fairs, the songs that were sung and the tales that were told, build up into a credible picture of one aspect of 13th-century life in both town and country.

Mr. Hagen tells us that the material upon which his *Miskito Boy* is founded was gathered during an expedition to Nicaragua. It is a commonplace of savage tribes that a boy shall not be recognised as a man till he has done a man's job, maybe of hunting, maybe of warfare; and this book is the story of young Masa's

quest of manhood. The author's studies of native superstitions, traditions and customs give the book more than a story value; but, as a story, it is lively and readable.

Primrose Cumming's story *Owls Castle Farm* (Black, 6s.) is concerned with an English farm in war-time. Owls Castle was a slack and run-down place, but Sheelah and Brian showed what British grit can do, even when assisted by an improbable bombed-out artist who painted murals in the cowsheds and had a child named Talleyrand. Like too many book-children, Sheelah and Brian are a bit too good to be true, but one does get a sense of the continuity, the endlessness, of work on a farm.

ADVENTURE TALES

Secret Service, by Norman Dale (John Lane, 6s.), tells of a couple of London boys, 10-years-old Peter Rudd and his friend Ginger, living a life they didn't much like by the seashore. But when Ginger made up his mind to run away to sea, they became involved in high adventure and succeeded in handing over an "ace U-boat commander" to the officers of a destroyer at sea. A bit steep for ten-year-olds? Well, it's a naive little story altogether.

Miss Elizabeth Kyle's *Behind the Waterfall* (Davies, 8s. 6d.) tells almost everything in its title. What would be behind the waterfall but a hole in the rock? And who would have used such a hole but smugglers? And so, when Peter and Margot Furze,



"JOEY"

From *Joey and the Greenwings*
(Michael Joseph, 6s.)
A tale of adventure up to Keltland by
Augustus Mair

holidaying in a Scottish village, hear the phrase "behind the waterfall" and hear also of an abducted boy, all sorts of things begin to fit together, not without much enterprise and some peril for the two young people. The adventures are of a conventional story-book type, but Miss Kyle's story has one advantage over most of those considered here, and that is that some of her grown-ups are credible people. It is surprising how rare this is in books for children.

Captain W. E. Johns has written a number of books about "Biggles," a young airman, and "Worrals,"

1843-1943

IN so far as their history goes back a hundred years, and they are to-day probably the last representatives of the great tradition of the 18th-century bookseller-publisher, Batsfords might be credited with extreme conservatism. But the conservatism they profess is of an essentially English kind; and a devotion to the standards of the past has not proved incompatible with the adoption of new techniques. To-day the experience gained in the production of fine illustrated volumes for a few privileged scholars has been turned to the publication of a famous popular series, celebrating our churches and our cathedrals, our hamlets and towns and country houses, our topography and our folk-lore—the beauty, variety and antiquity of the heritage that as Englishmen we are fighting to defend.

B. T. BATSFORD LTD
15 North Audley Street
London, W.1

CHATTO AND WINDUS: NEW BOOKS

GENERAL

Tomorrow Always Comes

VERNON BARTLETT

An imaginary diary forecasting the future

5s. net

Education and the University

F. R. LEAVIS

A valuable contribution to educational reconstruction

6s. net

John Fothergill's Cookery Book

Collected recipes by the author of *An Innkeeper's Diary*

6s. net

FICTION

Keep the Home Guard Turning

COMPTON MACKENZIE

The only military objective is laughter

8s. 6d. net

POETRY

The Motionless Dancer

PETER YATES

Poems by the author of *The Expanding Mirror*

5s. net

CHILDREN

Harlequinade

NOEL STREETFEILD AND CLARKE HUTTON

Illustrated in 4-col. litho. Cloth bound.

6s. net

Poo-Tsee

BETTINA

Illustrated in 4-col. litho. Cloth bound.

6s. net



but when it comes
to shaving—this is
the course I steer

- ✓ Full speed ahead—no brush and water to slow things up.
- ✓ Convenience—none of this brush and water business; that's a big advantage, especially in cold weather.
- ✓ Comfort—Sport soothes the skin. So, after shaving, rub in what's left to protect the face against exposure to the weather.
- ✓ So, you see, shaving is all plain sailing if you never trust your chin to anything but—

Sport

BRUSHLESS SHAVING CREAM

for speed and comfort
IN TUBES AND JARS

young airwoman. Biggles and Worrals are so much alike in all they say and do that their adventures might be swapped with no one the wiser. When you have read one of the novels about one of them, then, it seems to me, you have read all the novels about both of them. But anyone who wants to go on reading about Biggles and Worrals can do so at 5s. a time in Biggles "Fails to Return" and Worrals on the Warpath (Hodder and Stoughton).

Happily, there is something other than an indifferent collection of fiction to write about. Children who take an interest in the world about them are well catered for. There are two excellent books on wild flowers: *Wild Flowers in their Haunts*, by Charles A. Hall (Collins, 5s.), and *A Book of Common Flowers*, by Rose Bracher (Oxford University Press, 2s.). Each of these is full of information, but I think a child would be more attracted by Miss Bracher's book than the other. Its illustrations are coloured, and that is a help in identification, and the writing is simpler and more direct. It is altogether an excellent introduction to its subject.

INSECTS AND ANIMALS

This book is one of the series called "Chameleon Books"—a series to be borne in mind by anyone who is building up a young people's library. Two other Chameleon Books now before me are *A Book of Common Insects*, written and illustrated by Edmund Sandars, and *A Book of Animal Verse*, chosen by E. C. R. Hadfield. Mr. Hadfield has chosen with imagination from a wide variety of sources. Anonymous jingles like *Three Blind Mice*, a few passages from the Bible, and English poetry from Shakespeare to poets now alive, have been drawn on to make an attractive little book. Mr. Sandars takes children on the first steps into a fascinating world, and from there they can always go on with Fabre.

THE COUNTRY

Another series for children is published by the Oxford University Press in collaboration with the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs. The series is called "The Story of the Countryside" and the three volumes I have are *The Farmyard*, by P. Fraser Darling; *Market Town*, by John R. Allan; and *The Village*, by F. G. Thomas (2s. 6d. each). The idea is not merely to provide information but to write books which will cause their young readers to make their own personal observations and reach their own conclusions. They are invited to write to the National Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs about any difficulties they encounter.

This is a sensible way of going to work, for all too often the young reader's need of practical and factual guidance is overlooked. It has not been overlooked by Mr. W. J. C. Lawrence, the author of *The Young Gardener* (Allen and Unwin, 6s.). This is a most intelligent book. Considering the case of the girl or boy who may want to take up gardening as a career, it answers the necessary questions: Where can I be trained? How much the training likely to cost? It contains a lot of information about gardening that will be valuable to anyone whether intending to become a professional gardener or not.

STATS AND MAPS

To these informative books one may add Mr. Hector Macpherson's guide to the *Stars* (Nelson, 6s.), and maps, by Alexander D'Agapeyeff and C. R. Hadfield (Oxford University Press, 4s.). Mr. Macpherson's book is

written for beginners. You need know nothing about the stars when you begin, but it will not be the author's fault if at the end you cannot at least identify the constellations, name the outstanding stars, and take an intelligent interest in the changing spectacle of the night sky.

The authors of the map-book say: "Once the fascination of maps has been felt, many happy hours can be spent by anyone with or without much money to spend." That is true. Here we are given practical instruction in making maps for ourselves, and then there is a fine section on some celebrated maps of the past.

MAKING OUR GAMES

Now that it is difficult to buy toys and games, there should be a large public for Mr. Arthur C. Horth who tells us how to make games for ourselves. His *101 Games to Make and Play* (Batsford, 6s. 6d.) makes us wonder why we ever spent a penny on games in our lives; for it seems that with the help of cardboard, wood, glue, a little patience and one or two other odds and ends, there's no end to the fun that a mildly ingenious child may devise for himself.

STATIC DISNEY

From among those books that depend primarily on the appeal of colour I would put in the top place *Amanda*, by Wolo (Collins, 7s. 6d.), and *Harlequinade* (Chatto and Windus, 6s.), which is written by Noel Streetfeild and illustrated with lithographs by Clarke Hutton. The story of *Amanda*, who is "just an ordinary jungle snake," doesn't amount to much, though the very young will give it some marks; but the pictures will delight young and old alike. Wolo has given delicious personality to his skunks and monkeys, alligators and ant-eaters. One might call it "static Disney," but it may be guaranteed as a pleasing present.

When I include *Harlequinade* among the books that appeal primarily by their colour, I hope I am not belittling Miss Streetfeild's excellent story. It is about a group of circus children, workless because of the war. They come upon an old man who once played Harlequin. From him they learn the story of Harlequin through the ages, and it is this story which Mr. Hutton's lithographs illustrate. Lithography is a lovely art; but of late other methods of illustration have tended to push it into a corner. Here you see what beautiful effects it can achieve; and I suggest that this book is well worth buying, first for the children to look at and read (when their hands have been washed), and then for slipping on to a shelf where we keep the picture-books that we like to look at again and again.

JOYOUS PICTURE-BOOKS

Poo-Tee the Water-Tortoise, written and illustrated by Bettina (Chatto and Windus, 6s.); *Algernon*, written by Helen Friedlaender and illustrated by Myrtle Jerrett—some more fine lithographs (Dent, 6s.); *Peter Churchmouse*, written and illustrated by Margot Austen (Dent, 3s. 6d.), and *Watch the Pony Grow*, by William Hall, with pictures by Charlotte Steiner (Collins, 3s. 6d.), are all to be commended as joyous picture-books. *Algernon* should be an especial favourite, both for Miss Friedlaender's verse and Miss Jerrett's fine lively drawings of the antics of the foal whose name was Algernon. *Watch the Pony Grow* is for the youngest children. The method by which the growing is achieved is an ingenious bit of book-making whose trick you must discover for yourselves.

WHERE THERE'S NEED—



FRONT LINE ARMY!

This Salvation Army centre is in the forward area of the New Guinea fighting front.

The Salvation Army, always on active service whether in Britain's bomb-scarred cities or in Sicily and Italy, now maintains 2,500 Clubs for the Forces of the United Nations.

Enormous demands have been made upon its personnel and resources during the war years. The coming months will call for even more. You can help us to meet this call.



Will you do it NOW by a gift to:

GENERAL CARPENTER,
101, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

THERE'S THE SALVATION ARMY!

THE ARMY THAT SERVES ON EVERY FRONT



We look to the friendly policeman to keep watch and guard over our homes against dangers from without; and we take the additional precaution of insuring against fire and burglary. But that is not sufficient if we are to make the home perfectly secure. There are mishaps and mischances which spring up within its walls, often of a character too remote to be foreseen, which

saddle the householder with the heaviest liability. To provide against such misfortunes the 'General' has framed its HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE POLICY—a policy which gives the fullest protection at most reasonable terms. Enquire about it to-day. The 'General' has paid more than £105,000,000 in claims and its assets exceed £24,000,000.

NO-CLAIM BONUS FEATURE

This Comprehensive Policy is renewed free for 12 months at the end of every fifth year if no claims have been made.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE
ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED

Chief Offices:

GENERAL BUILDINGS • PERTH • SCOTLAND
GENERAL BUILDINGS • ALDWYCH • LONDON W.C.2



(Above) Black rayon jersey dinner-dress, typical of many shown by Marshall and Snelgrove with gathered tops and short or long skirts hanging in limp folds

PHOTOGRAPHS
DENES

(Right) "House-coat" or dinner-dress, from the Speciality Gown Department of Marshall and Snelgrove. Pale gold brocaded with dots of darker gold and turquoise and with the new three-quarter sleeves

HOUSE-COAT OR DINNER-DRESS?

THE ankle-length dance frock and the housecoat-cum-dinner-gown are returning to fashion along with the good war news and more entertaining at night. Women are buying them for simple home dinners, wearing them to dances for the troops in country towns. Transport difficulties at night in an almost taxi-less London make them unpracticable, and here the short, dark frock, so plain that it looks man-tailored, or a dark suit, looks smartest worn with dashing hats, baroque jewellery and furs.

The ankle-length dinner-dresses, all of them with straight sheath-like silhouettes, divide into two main categories. There are the dresses in rayon jersey, romaine and the new pliable rayon-backed woollens that have draped and folded tops and skirts that hang in limp folds. I have just seen one in black jersey from the Speciality Gown Department at Marshall and Snelgrove's which is typical of many. It has sculptured folds, the squared shoulders and the low V neckline with soft folds either side. This kind of dress is shown in a hundred variations, short as well as ankle-length. It is very practical, as it does not crush at all and is the easiest garment in the world to pack. Many of these jerseys are draped right across to one side and fasten under the arm; many have apron fullness in front. Almost all of them are soot black and make a superb background for jewellery and gay head-dresses of all descriptions. A black romaine with long tight sleeves slipping over the hand and a sunray-pleated skirt is elegant: so is a black jersey with narrow gold kid piping outlining the basque-like cut of the tightly-fitting bodice.

The ankle-length dinner-frock in heavy marocain or thin wool, tailored like a shirt frock, appears in all colours, generally brightened up by gold or silver plastic studding or braid on collars, cuffs, pockets, belts. There is a charming lime green marocain at Marshall and Snelgrove's that is the perfect home dinner-frock. It is cut as simply as a summer linen frock and buttons down the front with flat gold-encrusted lime discs. The collar and revers, short sleeves and pocket flaps are studded and scalloped at the edge with copper-coloured and silver plastic paint. A tailored pastel blue wool is lightly powdered with minute copper sequins.



Horrockses

Regd

*the Greatest Name
in Cotton*

SHEETS • PILLOWCASES
TOWELS • FLANNELETTES
KINCETTES • DRESS GOODS
SHIRTINGS • FURNISHINGS
UTILITY FABRICS • ETC.

HORROCKSES, CREWDSON & CO. LTD., PRESTON, MANCHESTER, BOLTON, LONDON

"Birthday"
CHILDREN'S SHOES



"CORRECT FITTING FOR ALL SCHOOL AGES"

Stocked by

Russell & Bromley



Traditional quality
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
in original OLD FASHIONED
FLASK

Unsurpassed in quality
although restricted in
distribution by scarcity of
old stocks

WILLIAM GRIGOR & SON
INVERNESS



coats - suits - skirts

D. RITTER (WHOLESALE ONLY), KENT HOUSE, MARKET PLACE, W.I

CLOTHING BOOK
1943-44 *General* ^{CBI}/₆

Do you COUPONDER?

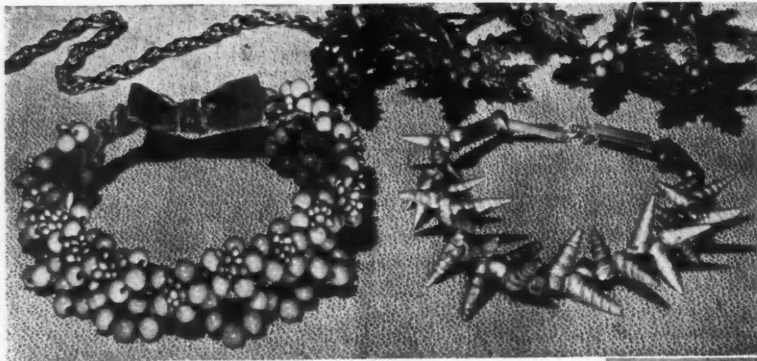
Do you give consideration
To the Coupon situation?
Do you make a wise selection
Using them with circumspection?
Do you look for an assurance
That the garment has endurance?



Do you look for
Celanese?
TRADE MARK



'CELANESE' MAKES GOOD USE OF COUPONS



Collar necklaces for plain dark necklines; (left) coral and forget-me-not blue beads in flower clusters; (right) shells in cream and pink tints. Harrods

(Below) Gold metal cornucopia clip and bow brooch for a lapel or to pin the drapery of a dark frock. The chased silver locket is from a large collection of Victorian jewellery. All Harrods



that are "blown on" to the shirt-like collar and cuffs. Among the short frocks I liked one in black marocain with epaulettes encrusted with copper, also another black marocain with scarlet piping on the turn-down collar and pockets, and tiny red bows here and there on the bodice. A black wool jumper suit with a black watered-silk front and long, plain wool sleeves is elegant and useful as it looks festive and is warm. Other black jumper suits, both in thin wool and marocain, have their one breast pocket braided or studded with gold or sparkling jet. Women are stitching their husband's regimental badge on to these single pockets, where they make an impressive decoration. When these sheath-like frocks do not button down the front like a shirt, it is ten to one they button blatantly down the back, as the zipped side fastening below the armhole, beloved of the designers before the war, is no more. They are smartest in all the matt black materials—marocain, crêpe, jersey, wool crêpe, rayon serges and velveteen.

STENCILLED flowers make splashes of colour on some of these sheath frocks. In the new Dorville collection for 1944 a tubular black marocain has two bright red carnations with their foliage hand-painted at the waist. A lovely wedding dress recently made by Madame Mosca of Jacqmar's shows the same treatment. Stencilled lilies of the valley were arranged in delicate silvery sprays all up the tight sleeves. More lilies of the valley were stencilled across the high, plain

hips. Walpoles still have a few lengths of fine French woollens with self satin stripes that they are making up for special *trousseaux* orders, some satin striped taffetas with full rustling skirts for the bride who wants to be glamorous, tailored woollens piped or corded with a bright shade for cold country houses. This is the kind of dinner-dress that can also do duty as a dressing-gown—one of those adaptable fashions that are necessary with coupons. All the jewel colours are popular, also a bright cinnamon brown. There are still some mixtures in Angora and wool, and wool and rayon; also new woollen jerseys. Women who are working long hours in the factory or office find them the ideal garment for a restful winter evening. One of the newest at Debenham and Freebody's is in a soft red with serrated edge to the revers and collar and running all the way down the front.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

Designed by the White House

STRIKING maternity dress from the White House, in beech-nut coloured fine woollen, with Egyptian blue collar of satin-black crepe, two gilt buttons on bodice. Short matching coat.

Send 6d. for illustrated catalogue of Maternity Models.



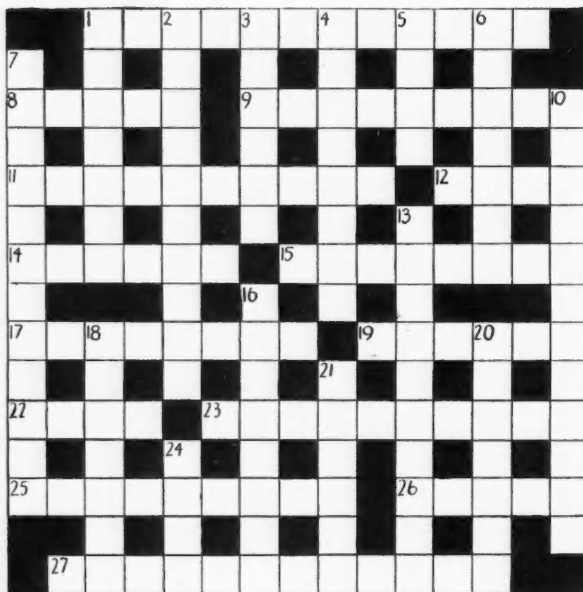
BARRI MODELS
obtainable only at

THE WHITE HOUSE LTD
LINEN SPECIALISTS
51, NEW BOND ST W.I.

CROSSWORD No. 722

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 722, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2." not later than the first post on Thursday, December 2, 1943.

NOTE.—This competition does not apply to the United States.



Name
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
Address

SOLUTION TO No. 721. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of November 19, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Paper chases; 9, Lania; 10, Spelling bee; 11, Eleve; 12, Cents; 15, Tenet; 17, Ago; 18, Gods; 19, Patti; 21, Lithe; 22, Gamer; 23, Rapid; 26, Oven; 27, Ego; 28, Amice; 30, Ochre; 33, Fatal; 35, Indian brave; 36, Runic; 37, Elephantine. **DOWN.**—2, Apple; 3, Éclat; 4, Chin; 5, Argue; 6, Sleet; 7, Emperor moth; 8, Water sprite; 12, Coals of fire; 13, Nettle sting; 14, Safer; 15, Top; 16, Eat; 20, Igloo; 24, Arm; 25, Dee; 28, Alice; 29, Crimp; 31, Carat; 32, Raven; 34, Anna.

ACROSS.

1. In a word, neat (three words, 5, 3, 4)
8. Ineffectual (5)
9. What the noble Duke of York's men did to the top of the hill (two words, 7, 2)
11. A famous church father (10)
12. Needle-case (4)
14. Impale (6)
15. Consumed by fire, there's nothing at last for the bird (8)
17. Such a garment would appear to be torn (8)
19. Lowlier companion of the mackintosh? (6)
22. What your sad heart tires in (4)
23. "Hip, hip, hurrah," full-throated! (three words, 1, 4, 5)
25. Pre-war Devon product (two words, 4, 5)
26. Loosen (5)
27. Doleful postscript to poor Pussy's experience in the well (three words, 4, 4, 4)

DOWN.

1. Does he treat the sheep coolly? (7)
2. Gate-crashers may be said to make them (10)
3. A thousand in Keble College? Well, the actor is still conspicuous (6)
4. In the usual way (8)
5. London district (4)
6. Plus X, in fact (three words, 3, 1, 3)
7. St. Luke enjoys such a warm spell (two words, 6, 6)
10. John Gilpin's spouse suggested they should repair to Edmonton in a chaise drawn by these (three words, 4, 2, 6)
13. Mouth of a wind instrument (10)
16. Veritable brave fellow! (two words, 4, 4)
18. A prophet (7)
20. Pertaining to the peritoneum (7)
21. "I had a little nut-tree, nothing would it bear But a silver — and a golden pear." —Nursery Rhyme (6)
24. Wheel's tooth (two words, 1, 3)

The winner of Crossword No. 720 is

Lt.-Col. H. A. Cradock,
Knighton, Twyford,
Hampshire.



"Jack" fell down and broke his crown . . .

And Jack's tumbling after!" We have 6,000 such little Jacks and Jills whose "broken crowns" we are trying to mend. Ours is not so easy "first-aid" as old Dame's rendered, either. She had to deal with broken skins; we have to deal with broken bones.

For our little Jacks and Jills "fell down", there was no one to help them; no homes to which they could trot, as fast as they could run; no mothers to comfort them; no fathers to shield them; and their mothers were either dead or for some tragic reason unable to care for them; and their fathers lost to them, either through the war, or other unhappy circumstances.

Our Jacks and Jills were quite alone, with no one to give them balm for their bruises—often real

bruises from cruel and violent beatings. A warm welcome into our homes, regular food, good clothes, and the comfort of security is our rendering of old Dame Dob's "vinegar and brown paper." Our Jacks and Jills soon recover from their tumbles; if there are any scars, they fade under the continuous gentle treatment of just "being loved."

Love costs nothing—but the houses and fuel, food and clothes, do! Without a home to give the children, loving them is not enough. Won't you, therefore, please help us to buy our "vinegar and brown paper"—the tangible balms—and so help us not only to give our large family of 6,300 a real chance to grow up happily but to be ready to comfort those many other Jacks and Jills who are calling for our help?

GIFTS (however small) gratefully received by the Sec. W. R. Vaughan, O.B.E., Church of England WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY, Evacuation Hqrs., JOEL STREET, PINNER, MIDDLESEX.

in GREEN packets

This good cigarette is welcomed everywhere. Cool, smooth and mild—yet deeply satisfying. It has no cork tip—that's why it is called Craven PLAIN.

Craven PLAIN

In GREEN packets 10 for 1/2 20 for 2/4

Carreras Ltd., 150 Years' Reputation for Quality EF P. 13

THE TIME WILL COME

when ESSE Cookers are once again obtainable for all households

ESSE

HEAT STORAGE COOKERS

Available for essential domestic requirements



THE ESSE COOKER COMPANY

Prop. Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., BONNYBRIDGE, SCOTLAND

Est. 1814

43 Goudall Street, W.1 and 11 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4

also at GLASGOW EDINBURGH LIVERPOOL

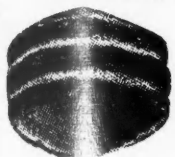
JAECGER

Facts

1. Wool does not become damp like cotton or linen.
2. Wool is warmer in winter and cooler in summer because it is a slow conductor of heat.
3. Wool ventilates the skin, and so keeps it in good condition.
4. Wool is just as important in bed.
5. Wool therefore is best for health and comfort.

PHURNACITE

THE NEW FORM OF SMOKELESS FUEL FOR "ESSE" HEAT STORAGE COOKERS·STOVES



REGD. DESIGNS
838903 825610

SIZE OF
FUEL

1 1/2 long 1 1/4 wide

For further particulars apply to your LOCAL MERCHANT or to:—

PHENSON CLARKE
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES LIMITED
BENCHURCH AVENUE,
LONDON, E.C.3

A Power DUFFRYN Product

STOP THAT COLD WITH

VAPEX

INHALANT

For the safe, quick and pleasant relief of Colds and Catarrh

Breathe the Vapour

Of all Chemists 2/3

Thomas Kerfoot & Co. Ltd., Vale of Bardsley, Lancashire

Spotlight on Service

Kolynos, the password to whiter and brighter teeth, renders a service to the Services—and to you too!

Sold everywhere in standard sizes

KOLYNOS
DENTAL CREAM
The Economical Tooth Paste

Tails always Wag-a-lot

FOR
WINALOT
THE IDEAL FOOD FOR DOGS



to friends the world over - from

"BLACK & WHITE"

"It's the Scotch!"



